

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## AID OUR EXPORT MEAT TRADE

### President Can Right an Injustice of Long Standing

The new tariff law was adopted and went into effect in midsummer. That section of it of special interest to our meat exporters, and to the meat trade at large, is the maximum and minimum provision giving the President power to add 25 per cent. to existing duties on imports from countries which discriminate against the United States.

Preparations for the enforcement of this section have gone no further than the notice given by the Secretary of State denouncing all existing commercial treaties, which must of course become void when the new maximum and minimum provision goes into effect next March. After the President's return from his summer vacation and fall tour it is expected that he will actively interest himself in the matter of making new commercial arrangements with foreign nations in place of those now to be terminated.

In this negotiation the meat trade is vitally interested, since it means an opportunity to regain a lost trade with Germany, France and other countries which have shut out our meat products by the most unjust tariff and inspection restrictions. The power given the President by the new law may be used to right these long-standing wrongs.

Countries like Germany and France are not going to risk their great import trade with the United States for the sake of continuing a boycott which has been possible in the past, but which becomes very dangerous to them in view of the President's power to add an arbitrary 25 per cent. to duties on the products they wish to sell in the United States. They have been very stubborn heretofore, but it is expected that with this tariff club in his hands Mr. Taft can bring them to reason, no matter how loudly they may now be threatening further retaliation.

#### Crisis is Coming in the Situation.

Perhaps the chief example of discrimination by foreign countries against American meat products has been Germany. Not only by impossible duties, but also by ridiculous inspection fees and restrictions the American meat trade has been shut out of that country. The National Provisioner has published the facts and figures time and again. It is also well known that it is the Agrarian party in Germany, the party of the rich land owners and stock raisers, which has imposed this condition of things and which

has benefitted thereby, to the cost not only of American producers, but also of German consumers.

High meat prices in Germany have come to a point where the general public can no longer stand them. In the following communication from The National Provisioner's correspondent at Hamburg is the broad intimation that the next general election in Germany will see the overthrow of this Agrarian monopoly. Perhaps the threat of the United States "tariff club" will have something to do with it, for if ever the 25 per cent. maximum is added to duties on German manufactured goods and other products sold to the United States, there will be an uprising in commercial Germany which will sweep the Agrarians out of political power like chaff before a hurricane.

The Hamburg correspondent once more reviews the main points of discrimination in the German laws against American meat products, and shows how our meat and livestock trade is shut out entirely, while those of other countries are not so discriminated against. He says:

#### Germany Must Be Brought to Time.

There is very little to report from Germany, as the meat trade from the United States has nearly ceased as far as an import trade is concerned. Barreled and boxed meats to the freeport for reshipping or provision of vessels goes on always, but that is all.

As the United States now has the new tariff law, negotiations have to be opened to establish new commercial relations with Germany. How far the President will or can make use of his power to apply the maximum tariff against other countries, and especially Germany, is a matter to be decided later on. For the present I want to point out that Germany discriminates against the United States, as follows:

First—No pork nor bacon from the United States is allowed to be brought into Germany. All European countries have the right to bring pork and bacon into Germany in a salted state. No certificate whatever is asked from these countries, as the German Government would not have regard for any certificate whatever issued by a foreign government, but reserves to itself the right to inspect all packinghouse products and to charge fees for such inspection

before they are brought into the custom houses.

Second—Fresh beef can be imported into Germany from Holland, Austria, Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain. American cattle, killed in England, were brought every week to Hamburg until a few years ago.

Third—Live cattle are brought in from Denmark, over 120,000 head a year, and also from Austria. From Denmark the import is only permitted by water, not by railway. A quarantine of ten days is applied to Danish cattle, no quarantine at all against Austrian cattle.

The interdiction against pork and bacon was issued in 1883 against all North America, and is still in force.

Cattle in Germany are proportionately cheap, and will continue to be so until December and January. The feed crops will be a failure in many parts of Germany, and the farmers will be obliged to rush to market much more cattle than ordinarily, and this will keep prices down, but make them so much higher later on. There is a good chance for doing an import trade in live cattle from the United States if the United States arranges with Germany.

Hogs have become dearer by degrees every month, and are now up to 150 marks per 100 kilos, dead weight, with head and feet. But still higher prices are expected as soon as colder weather sets in.

#### Defeat of the Agrarian Party Impending.

Those political parties in the German Parliament which have been responsible for putting up all the barriers, interdictions, tricky inspection laws and exaggerated duties, have to expect a fearful defeat when the next elections take place at the end of 1911, if the Reichstag is not dissolved earlier. The effect of that protectionistic agrarian regime has made itself more and more felt during the last three years, and after we have now got by a reduced majority the new so-called financial reforms, the German people have taken to the radical parties as a solemn protest against such law-making, and the last supplementary elections have shown the protectionists and agrarians what they have to expect of the next elections. There is every prospect that the discriminations against American packinghouse products will be repealed, but as long as the high duties and the inspection regulations are applied to meats, we fear very little can be done, with the exception of live cattle.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at chief centers at the end of August, as indicated in our market review last week, show the lowest level of supplies in years. In the following summary the totals show a continued falling off as compared to a month ago and a year ago, while figures for two years ago, not printed here, indicate even more emphatically the contrast. The figures speak for themselves, and the reports are printed at this time for purposes of record. A summary of stocks at the chief centers on the dates indicated is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Aug. 31, 1909.	July 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Chicago .....	39,465	48,870	92,118
Kansas City .....	1,987	3,540	4,780
Omaha .....	1,367	1,675	1,605
St. Joseph .....	688	911	2,258
Milwaukee .....	6,184	6,442	4,884
Total .....	49,091	61,438	105,074

	Lard, Tcs.		
	Aug. 31, 1909.	July 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Chicago .....	37,190	98,247	165,821
Kansas City .....	12,373	15,438	25,159
Omaha .....	3,128	4,987	5,782
St. Joseph .....	5,004	5,430	6,257
Milwaukee .....	1,496	4,142	3,301
Total .....	79,251	128,244	206,320

	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Aug. 31, 1909.	July 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Chicago .....	82,416,485	101,629,232	108,363,892
Kansas City .....	29,689,200	40,965,300	45,017,500
Omaha .....	28,532,607	35,355,295	27,736,466
St. Joseph .....	19,793,162	22,400,563	30,878,401
Milwaukee .....	14,018,945	19,781,871	16,798,448
Total .....	174,450,390	220,132,561	228,795,007

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		
	Aug. 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	15,922	55,283
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	836	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	22,707	36,835
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '08, tes.	35,344	142,344
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08, tes.	915	.....
Other kinds of lard, tes.	20,931	23,477
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	7,514,344	36,119,488
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,920	98,037
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	2,044,586	1,679,223
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	8,453,268	3,720,747
Long clear middles, lbs.	36,062	35,695
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	122,074	317,293
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	542,742	781,667
S. P. hams, lbs.	26,204,361	23,341,404
D. S. bellies, lbs.	14,726,312	10,542,456
S. P. bellies, lbs.	8,194,708	7,663,847
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,364,682	10,953,781
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	6,272,450	7,476,942
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,938,976	5,632,312
Other cut meats, lbs.	82,416,485	108,363,892

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

### Movement of Product.

	Received.	
	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Pork, bbls.	1,350	250
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	3,500,627	6,460,139
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,024,211	16,755,301
Live hogs, number.	421,730	496,574
Dressed hogs, number.	291	.....

	Shipped.	
	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Pork, bbls.	17,323	17,608
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	23,842,862	25,850,951
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	57,451,292	54,282,186
Live hogs, number.	104,970	94,505
Dressed hogs, number.	1,075	6,234

Average weight of hogs received August, 232 lbs.; August, 1908, 224 lbs.; August, 1907, 250 lbs.

(Continued on page 21.)

## LIVESTOCK FIGURES SUMMARIZED.

Official reports from the leading packing centers for August and for the eight months of the year are of interest to the trade in view of present market conditions and prices. Figures for seven of the chief Western slaughtering centres show the very heavy decrease in the hog movement and killing, both for the month and the year to date. Nearly a quarter of a million less hogs were received at these points in August than a year ago, while for the eight months the receipts fell under the previous year by over 2,000,000 head. Receipts of cattle for the month were slightly greater than a year ago, but for the eight months the showing was less than the previous year by 75,000 head. Sheep and lamb receipts were decidedly heavier, both for the month and eight months.

A summary of receipts at these points for August, with totals compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	238,818	32,370	397,492	419,849
Kansas City .....	256,127	47,163	153,593	112,864
Omaha .....	103,062	.....	135,110	232,230
St. Joseph .....	51,174	6,335	119,919	61,625
Sioux City .....	30,562	1,904	64,225	2,513
St. Paul .....	31,106	6,852	16,795	36,574
Denver .....	17,317	1,953	15,352	29,137

Tl. Aug., '09.	723,106	96,579	902,396	594,792
Tl. Aug., '08.	719,876	99,477	1,137,500	828,293

For the eight months the summary is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	1,708,274	287,840	4,660,550	2,427,700
Kansas City .....	1,303,431	154,848	2,079,257	1,631,522
Omaha .....	613,180	.....	1,087,572	982,889
St. Joseph .....	293,888	28,831	1,175,966	405,825
Sioux City .....	249,124	9,303	530,720	30,221
St. Paul .....	173,933	52,664	489,771	177,628
Denver .....	231,961	10,475	175,671	168,970

Tl. 8 mos., '09.	4,575,797	543,961	11,099,537	5,224,755
Tl. 8 mos., '08.	4,649,491	543,498	13,145,154	4,342,517

Slaughters at these points for the month are summarized as follows from the official reports:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	146,490	20,477	292,432	337,591
Kansas City .....	132,587	25,016	117,453	66,429
Omaha .....	62,799	.....	111,822	119,940
St. Joseph .....	37,077	6,128	116,841	43,179
Sioux City .....	13,484	1,638	59,627	1,534
St. Paul .....	12,593	5,618	16,779	13,375
Denver .....	5,629	1,224	14,071	8,993

Tl. Aug., '09.	410,635	69,101	728,725	591,041
Tl. Aug., '08.	413,177	64,116	967,222	567,084

For the eight months the summary of slaughters is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	965,422	273,194	3,257,548	2,124,784
Kansas City .....	761,576	104,795	1,836,956	748,526
Omaha .....	425,576	.....	1,448,972	700,230
St. Joseph .....	189,077	25,848	1,137,902	337,514
Sioux City .....	101,188	8,535	689,867	23,807
St. Paul .....	63,433	30,609	485,772	165,965
Denver .....	44,768	6,507	100,093	61,120

Tl. 8 mos., '09.	2,551,040	458,488	9,027,410	4,161,946
Tl. 8 mos., '08.	2,507,119	429,898	10,986,439	3,649,021

## COLD STORAGE SOCIAL CLUB.

The Climax Cold Storage Company and the Climax Social Club have been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn. The club and the cold storage company have several incorporators in common, but the club is organized to promote literature, art and science, while the cold storage company will keep food in cold storage, manufacture and sell ice and deal in mineral waters and soft drinks. There is a strong suspicion that in this instance cold storage has been called in to assist art, literature and science in evading the prohibitory laws of Tennessee.

## BUTTER FRAUDS AND OLEO FIGHT.

In discussing the present activity among butter interests to defeat the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh for an amendment of the federal law to give oleomargarine a square deal, the New York Journal of Commerce refers as follows to the people who are foremost in attacking oleo as a fraud and oleo interests as counterfeiters:

Butter makers, butter wholesalers and butter retailers have been pointing their fingers in shame at the men who sell oleomargarine for butter, and have told off and at length of the iniquities of the "moon-shiner" who surreptitiously put the color in the white oleo and peddled it to the unsuspecting housewife who thought she was getting the genuine cow product.

But according to the Government officials it is largely a case of being "holier than thou," so far as many of the butter men are concerned.

The records of the Internal Revenue Office show that there have been greater violations of the butter law than of the oleomargarine regulations, and that watered stock on Wall Street is an arid desert compared with the water which has been put in the butter, for which the retail price has been boosted well towards 40 cents a pound.

Few outside the trade know that there is a federal regulation as to how much moisture may be in butter without the product being contraband and subjected to a Government tax, the same as is imposed on renovated butter and colored oleomargarine.

With a ban put against more than 16 per cent. moisture in butter, it does not look well for the critics of butterine to be called "on the carpet" for working as high as 30 per cent. water in the product and marketing the mixture at full butter prices.

And then again it does not call for commendation to have committees from the Mercantile Exchange go to Washington and protest against the revenue officials because of their diligence in ferreting out the offenders against the law.

Water comes high when it is a luxury, but in New York a price of 40 cents a pound is pushing the limit a bit too close.

There have been so many accusations made of putting water in the quotations of butter on the butter exchanges that it is not surprising that the same practice has drifted into juggling the yellow product.

At the Denver convention of the food officials there was a set of resolutions put "over the plate" at the last moment, when the delegates were too tired to argue after the strenuous time they had on other subjects, the whereas and be-it-resolved saying that those present opposed the plan of Secretary MacVeagh to take the 10-cent tax off colored oleomargarine.

Those who have followed the fight between the butter and oleo men will not forget that the only real complaint of the butter people has been that butterine has been sold as butter.

The MacVeagh plan calls for the selling of oleomargarine only in sealed packages, with a revenue stamp on each package, and the following of this plan would surely market the goods on merits and not allow any fraud.

But the dairy folks back water on their original contentions, and fall back on the old slogan that the farmer must be protected.

Nothing is said about giving the workman a substitute for butter at a reasonable price, the goods being acknowledged to be pure, and, on the statements of the butter men themselves, not distinguishable from butter except by experts.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.



## PREPARING FOR MEAT PACKERS' CONVENTION

Arrangements for the fourth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association have progressed to the point where the programme has been outlined, and the work assigned to the various committees has reached a point where details are pretty well settled. The official programme will be announced in a short time, and it will be seen that this year's meeting is not to be behind any of its famous predecessors, either in value of business sessions or enjoyment of entertainment features.

The meeting occurs at Chicago on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18, 19 and 20. The place of meeting this year is the magnificent new Hotel La Salle, just opened this month. An entire floor of this monster hostelry has been reserved for the use of the association for convention purposes. The convention sessions will be held in a hall provided specially for the purpose, while the famous banquet will take place in the mammoth new banquet hall of the hotel. The vaudeville and other entertainment features of the first two days will also take place under the same roof, where the trade exhibits will occupy even more space and will be seen to even better advantage than last year.

Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to business sessions and view of the exhibits in the daytime, and entertainment and banquet at night. The convention will be addressed by a number of prominent men in and out of the trade, and there will be a limited number of papers read by authorities on various practical trade subjects. The "Question Box," inaugurated last year, will be a feature of the second day's session. Already a number of questions have been submitted for discussion, and this feature promises to attract very general attention among superintendents and others interested in practical working points. In a bulletin on this point, Secretary McCarthy says:

In order that the questions to be discussed at the annual meeting may be printed in pamphlet form and issued to the members well in advance of the meeting, I would appreciate it if all members who have questions they would like answered would send them to me at their earliest convenience. This is an opportunity to bring up and discuss the problems that confront packing-house managers and superintendents, and we want a large number of practical questions which will bring out interesting discussions.

## PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL OR UNION ABATTOIRS

City Food Inspector Carver, of Columbus, Ohio, who is agitating the erection of a municipal abattoir, is a firm believer in such a plan. He believes not only that it would efficiently cover the ground not taken care of by federal meat inspection, but that it would also be a paying proposition. There are butchers who have taken stock in such schemes heretofore who will not be inclined to agree with him, but as the plan is to have the city bear the cost, the trade will look at it from another standpoint than that of a paying investment.

The city inspector claims that the net profit of a city abattoir would pay the cost of erecting it in ten years. He presents figures, based on the operation of two Southern

The general entertainment features are outlined by Secretary McCarthy in a bulletin, in which he says:

The General Entertainment Committee for the annual meeting is preparing for a splendid vaudeville entertainment at the Hotel La Salle upon the night of Monday, October 18. Only the best possible talent will be secured, and while it would be difficult to better the vaudeville entertainment of last year, every effort will be made by the committee to do so.

On Wednesday, October 20, the members will be taken on a trip through the famous Chicago freight subway, one of the commercial wonders of the country. Upon emerging at the lake front automobiles will be ready for a trip through the various parks and by-places of national interest. The final destination will be the Bismarck Gardens on the North Side, where a luncheon will be served and some light form of entertainment will be given.

These two entertainments in themselves will make the meeting notable, but when the annual banquet is added to them it will be seen that the entertainment features for the meeting will be both complete and satisfying.

The Banquet Committee has secured the entire nineteenth floor of the new La Salle Hotel for the annual banquet. It is now working out the details of a banquet which will be in keeping with its splendid predecessors. The Banquet Committee this year is as follows: Oscar F. Mayer (O. F. Mayer & Brother), chairman; John Roberts (Roberts & Oake), L. H. Freeman (Boyd, Lunham & Company), A. D. White (Swift & Company), Leslie J. Schwabacher (North American Provision Company), E. B. Merritt (Armour & Company), J. E. Maurer (Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company), Chris Wolf (Wolf, Sayer & Heller), L. M. Byles (Morris & Company).

### Secrets of the Banquet Committee.

The Banquet Committee has refused to divulge a single detail of its plans, and it is said that the reason for this secrecy is that a big surprise is being prepared for the members. The famous Old English Dinner of the past two years set a high mark for the Committee to reach, but it is said they are determined to equal if not excel those wonderful events.

The usual arrangements are being made for the formation of big parties to attend the meeting from Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. The Cincinnati "bunch" are determined to beat last year's record of attendance and promise to send a delegation of at least 150, with band and the usual spectacular features.

abattoirs, which showed such a plant here would earn a net profit of \$10,450 annually.

The plant could be erected and equipped for \$75,000, exclusive of a site, according to Dr. Carver, who says the city owns land that would be available. His figures, however, are based on a \$100,000 expenditure, which includes \$25,000 for the site. The itemized account of maintenance, expenses and incomes, as estimated, follows:

Maintenance: Interest on investment, \$5,000; inspectors' salaries, \$3,000; attendants salaries, \$5,000; water, heat and light, \$5,000; total, \$18,000.

Income: Killing and inspecting 15,000 cattle, 50 cents each, \$7,500; 125,000 hogs at 15

cents each, \$18,250; 18,000 sheep and calves at 15 cents each, \$2,700; total, \$28,340.

### Ogdensburg Municipal Abattoir.

As a result of action taken by the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Board of Health in the general movement for adequate local meat inspection to co-operate with government inspection, Ogdensburg is to have a modern municipal abattoir which will cost \$10,000 and will be built of concrete as far as possible. It will contain beef stanchions, departments for calves, sheep, swine and poultry, hog pen, knocking down room, sticking room, pork and beef dressing rooms, store room, engine house, ice house, stables and office.

All the work at the slaughter house will be done under the supervision of the meat and milk inspector of the city. It is estimated that a net revenue of \$500 a year will be available for the taking up of bonds from grinding of bones into hen food and fertilizer and the disposal of grease and oils.

### Another Union Abattoir.

The butchers of Ensley, Ala., and vicinity have decided to purchase property on which to erect a modern abattoir. Every meat seller and butcher was present, also the city meat inspector of Ensley. While the present conditions under the careful supervision of the city are satisfactory, it was decided to consolidate and build an abattoir with every modern convenience. The success of the union abattoir plan for small slaughterers at Augusta, Ga., and other Southern points is evidently becoming known among others in the trade in that section, and being recognized as a good plan to follow, not only for sanitary reasons but also from a strictly business standpoint.

### WANT MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT.

Sentiment favoring a municipal ice plant was expressed recently at a meeting of members of the South Side Business Men's Association of Chicago and a committee report attacking the present high price of ice was adopted without a voice of opposition. Following is the committee report:

"That a plant for the manufacture of ice involves anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and would have to be managed by a man thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business; that there are many conditions that affect the price of ice; that the Knickerbocker Ice Company, or so-called trust, practically controls the ice business in Chicago at present, commanding the situation.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the association should advise the present city council of Chicago that a commission of the council should be appointed to look into the feasibility and practicability of building a municipal ice plant for the manufacture and storage of ice, to be sold and delivered at a price under the same conditions as water is now supplied to the city, users to pay at a rate or price that would enable the city to maintain such a plant."

Though there was considerable discussion over the proposition, all of it was favorable to the report. The members of the club, many of whom are grocers and butchers, feel that they have been imposed upon in the raise in the price of ice.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Zinsel & Co. contemplate erecting a fertilizer plant at New Orleans, La.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., is to have a modern municipal abattoir, built of concrete and costing \$10,000.

The Lanford Oil Mill, Lanford, S. C., has been incorporated by W. F. Bryson, T. R. Cox and R. D. Bryson with \$15,000 capital stock.

The Magic Soap Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by J. H. Haag, Julia Haag and C. Duvall.

The explosion of an ammonia tank caused \$10,000 damage to the plant of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O., on September 7.

The Hughes Provision Company, Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. E. H. Hughes is the incorporator.

A company is being organized at Hartsells, Ala., to have a capital stock of \$40,000, for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed oil mill.

Ground has been broken at Cuero, Tex., for the new cold storage and turkey-dressing plant of the Northern Produce Company, of Houston, Tex.

Fire in Swift & Co.'s branch house, at Thirtieth street market, New York City, N. Y., damaged the smoke-house to the extent of \$1,000.

The Imperial Soap and Polish Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. W. Richey, J. C. Lehman and W. G. Voss.

The directors of Swift & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable October 4. Books close September 11 and reopen October 15.

The Monroe Oil and Fertilizer Company, Monroe, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. President, C. T. Mobley; vice-president, W. H. Munally.

Rowe Bros. & Goff Company, Hampton, Va., recently incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock, to manufacture fertilizers, will erect and equip a 60 by 40 foot building.

A section of the new sheep sheds at the East Buffalo (N. Y.) stockyards was destroyed by fire on September 3. The loss, together with stock burned, is estimated at \$50,000.

S. M. Pierson, J. M. Brown and T. V. Walsh have incorporated the S. M. Pierson

Company, at Sumter, S. C., with \$15,000 capital stock, for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizers.

The Angel City Soap and Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. E. White, C. W. Unger, Jr., W. E. Kinzie and others.

The Brooklyn Lard Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by M. Trunz and J. C. Percy, 435 Graham avenue; J. A. Nichol, 234 St. James' Place.

The Sinai Kosher Sausage Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by H. L. Stern, H. A. Gardner, Jr., and M. D. Pemberg. The company will manufacture Kosher meats.

The Kantor Trading Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in meat and to do butchering. The capital stock is \$2,000, and incorporators, M. Kantor, 145 Belmont avenue; B. Waskovitz, 147 Belmont avenue.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, of Enid, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by J. Y. Callahan, Enid, Okla.; W. Garison, Pond Creek, Okla.; L. A. Wilson, Capron, Okla., and others.

A packing plant costing over \$3,000,000 is a strong possibility at San Antonio, Tex. A representative of those contemplating its erection met the board of directors of the chamber of commerce last week, and the case was discussed from every point of view. The people interested are said to be independent of the big packing interests. The plant under consideration will have a capacity of at least 500 beeves, 1,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep per day. A large cannery to pack vegetables and fruits will be operated in connection with it.

### ROSS LEAVES ARMOUR SOAP WORKS.

Edwin Ross, who has been connected with Armour & Co. for the past twenty-five years in almost every branch of their business, and who for the past eight or nine years has had general charge of the Armour Soap Works, has resigned to accept a position with Messrs. Hudnut & Co., manufacturers of drug and toilet articles. Mr. Ross leaves a great many good friends behind him, and his resignation will be regretted.

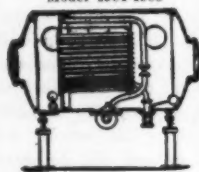
## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.**—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1909. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, September 28, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application of the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. H. ABBOTT, Acting Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC.**, Office of Panama Railroad Company, 24 State street, New York, August 20, 1909. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Railroad Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-240. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 1006 North Point street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., September 15, 1909. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Co., 24 State street, New York.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, September 1, 1909. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering 221,160 cans tomatoes and 234,048 cans corn, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., October 4, 1909. Information and blanks for proposals furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores to be opened October 4, 1909," and addressed to Colonel A. L. Smith, A. C. G.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR  
Model 1904-1905



Economy Its Beast

# Lillie Multiple Evaporators

## For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

**THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA**

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LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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## SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

The partisans of Dr. Wiley cannot of course be expected to recognize as competent any authority, however eminent, which dares to disagree with him. That is why, from the moment the report of the Referee Board on benzoate of soda was made, there began a campaign of criticism and even of defamation of the distinguished scientists selected by President Roosevelt to pass on food questions. It is impossible to conceive of an authority so eminent in wisdom and so unapproachable in integrity as to withstand the effects of a difference with Wiley. He is Omniscience—in the estimation of his followers—and that settles it!

There are a few people—outside the category of political scientists and cooped-up

newspaper editorialists—who refuse to believe that Dr. Wiley is infallible simply because he has championed a righteous cause. They are willing to give weight to the opinions of eminent scientific men which may controvert the views of Dr. Wiley, because they know those opinions are honestly given and have behind them the weight of authority. And among such are Dr. Wiley's superiors in office. The bad grace with which the Wileyites have received both the scientific and the official rebuffs administered to the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture is perfectly natural. It certainly is annoying to find that, after all, Authority is superior to Omniscience.

## LEGALIZED CROOKEDNESS

The half-baked resolution passed at the convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments at Denver, advocating the retention of the 10-cent tax upon oleomargarine, is only another case of men who should know better expressing a positive opinion on something of which they know very little. The old adage that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" applies with particular force to the oleomargarine situation.

Illustrative of the value of such resolutions as indicating the sentiment of the body adopting them was the method by which this anti-oleo declaration was put through. It was prepared by Commissioner Foust of Pennsylvania as a result of pressure brought on him by his dairy constituents, and carefully concealed from the knowledge of anybody but those in the plan until it was time to "spring" it. This was done in the rush and uproar of the closing hours of the meeting, when the delegates were thinking more of getting out into the open than anything else, and it is probable that not one in a dozen of those who voted for it knew anything of its purport.

These convention resolvers, as well as the friends of the butter trust, have fallen back from all of their old-time arguments to the only one they have left—that oleomargarine is substituted for butter, and should therefore be taxed. The tax does not prevent the substitution if unscrupulous parties buy oleomargarine for the purpose of selling it as butter. It therefore appears that the 10-cent tax in force the government practically says that the substitutor can ply his crooked business if he will give 10 cents of his spoils on each pound to the national treasury. By Congressional action the government is made a party to the fraud.

There is only one way to put the government again in a decent position upon this matter, and to settle the question of oleomargarine versus butter definitely, and that

is by removing the tax, putting the two products upon their own merits as food, and then making such regulations as will make it impossible to substitute the cheaper and better article for the costlier and less meritorious one. This can be done if Congress can ever be persuaded to consider the subject intelligently. But meanwhile resolutions from well-meaning but unthinking conventions applauding the government for extracting a toll as the price of legalized crookedness are not likely to raise the reputation of the delegates in the eyes of those who really know the merits of the subject under discussion.

## INSPECTION INTEGRITY

The care used by the government meat inspection service in maintaining the integrity of its inspection system is indicated by the frequent warnings given inspectors as to the keeping of brands and stamps where they cannot get into unauthorized hands. The latest instructions regarding brands are as follows:

Close supervision must be given to care and custody of all brands bearing the inspection legend. At the close of each day's operation the brands, rubber or brass, must be turned over to a Bureau employee charged with their keeping. Failure of such employee to perform his duties properly must receive the prompt attention of the inspector in charge, and if satisfactory results are not obtained the matter should be referred to the Chief of the Bureau. When brands become worn-out or otherwise unfit for use they should be returned to the Washington office. A monthly inventory of brands shall be taken and forwarded to this office.

The instructions also declare that "the inspection legend shall not be printed, nor shall any device whatsoever be used for showing such legend, until permission is first obtained from the Washington office." This is information worthy the attention of those who profess skepticism as to the value of an inspection stamp.

## EATING MEAT IN SUMMER

We are constantly hearing arguments from vegetarians and other cranks to the effect that meat-eating is both unnecessary and harmful. Particularly do they insist that meat is not needed in summer. Now, the meat man has a hard enough time in summer, and he don't want it made any harder by the dissemination of false notions. Here is one reply to such an argument, brief but conclusive, from the Liverpool Mercury:

There are only three main types of food—proteids (meat), fats, and carbohydrates. If we cut out meat from the dietary, we are left with only fats and carbohydrates, the two foodstuffs which produce more heat proportionately than an equal weight of proteid. Why does an athlete train on lean steak? Why, to do the greatest amount of work with the least production of heat. The moral is obvious.

What more need be said? Go to 'em, butchers!

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## SHOP FATS, TALLOW AND OLEO OIL.

An English reader of The National Provisioner writes:

Editor National Provisioner:

I should be glad if you would help me on the following points in the manufacturing of oleo oil: What percentage of tallow should large and small fats from the slaughterhouse yield? In making oleo oil from town and country collected fats which in some cases are not melted until 48 hours after slaughter a peculiar taste like train oil is noted. How can this taste be overcome? Is there any means by which this tallow can be converted into edible instead of soap grade.—C. F. J.

The percentage of tallow other than oleo oil and stearine from such collected fats as are referred to would vary according to quality of fats, the percentages of the various grades comprising the whole. A test of city shop fat and bone, 57 and 43 per cent. respectively, yielded 44 per cent. of tallow. Another of 42 per cent. fat and 58 per cent. bone yielded 31 per cent. of tallow. No attempt was made to manufacture oleo from this stock. The general run of butcher shop refuse here runs about 10 per cent. grease, 35 per cent. fertilizer and 10 per cent. glue.

A cattle killing test on caul and ruffle fats showed the following: Oleo oil, approximately 52 per cent. of the gross weight of the stock; stearine, 23 per cent.; tallow, 20 per cent.; tankage, 4 per cent.

If your fats are chilled and of quality suitable for oleo stock, probably 10 per cent. would be tallow. Of course oleo stock is made in open kettles, while tallow is manufactured under pressure, the temperature in the former instance being held around 150 to 155 degrees Fahr., and the pressure in the latter instance being usually about 40 pounds.

Selected kidney and cod fat will yield 75 to 80 per cent. oleo stock of No. 1 grade. Scrap fat, a mixture of various kinds of good clean fats, will run from 55 to 60 per cent. of good oleo stock, and bones perhaps 15 per cent. tallow, depending upon quality.

The quality of the oleo oil obtained from any fats depends upon quality, freshness and cleanliness in handling the stock to be melted, and the same applies to tallow stock rendered. All fats, whether fresh or chilled, must be clean before being melted. Also

they must be selected and melted separately, if volume warrants such procedure.

In the case of butcher shop fats, keep all lean meats out of the fats, also bone and any other material liable to affect the color and flavor of the melted stock. Skim kettles in the first stages of melting of all refuse, and when the fats are completely melted settle with salt fairly generously.

All fats should be handled as quickly as possible. In the case of fresh fats they must be thoroughly chilled in ice water prior to handling, and in the case of butcher fats such should be kept in as cold a temperature as possible and not allowed to lie in bulk for any time at all. Everything depends upon the manner in which the raw material is handled if the best possible product therefrom is desired. Try a close selection of the fats and eliminate all impurities, also keep all receptacles clean and use plenty of salt.

The quality of the tallow from the residue of the oleo kettles depends upon the manipulation thereof, as well as the quality of the original fats. The tallow therefrom should run about 25 to 30 per cent. Bicarbonate of soda is permitted here on a basis of two pounds per 1,000 pounds of stock, and frequently its use is quite an improvement.

Fats hauled from slaughterhouse to rendering establishment, causing a delay of 48 hours, must be properly cared for, otherwise a first-class product is impossible. They must be chilled before being put into any receptacle for shipment or conveyance, and such receptacles and contents kept cold in any manner convenient—in a refrigerator car or by ice contact.

It cannot be expected that dirty or decomposed stock will produce number one goods, no matter what methods may be used in rendering, melting, bleaching or deodorizing. Handle all raw material as quickly as possible and pay strict attention to cleanliness and temperatures, and satisfactory results will be effected. That "train oil" taste, if we remember rightly, is a kind of a fishy taste, due to the presence of some objectionable material in the stock. Or it may be due to decomposition. Follow the directions given and you should get rid of it.

## SHRINKAGE IN BOILING HAMS.

The following inquiry has been received concerning a boiled ham test referred to on this page:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Not quite understanding test of cooked hams given by you on page 24, of your issue of August 21. I write you for further particulars. What did these hams weigh in the first place, before boning or smoking? Was that weight green or smoked? Were they smoked before or after boning? Would you oblige us with a test of hams out of pickle, not smoked, boned, skinned and chilled, if you have one.

The hams in question were not weighed out of pickle. They were, however, 18 to 20 lbs. average, and 28 of them at 19 lbs. would weigh 532 lbs. When trimmed ready for smoking they weighed 400 lbs.; out of smoke, 380 lbs.; cooked, 336 lbs.; chilled, ready for sale, 327 lbs. The weight lost from pickle weight to boned, fattened, and wrapped weight is not a total loss, of course. The shrinkages named in the test in question are total losses.

So much for the test in question. Other tests show as follows: Seventy-two hams weighing 1,235 lbs. resulted as follows: cooked weight 805 lbs. or approximately 65½ per cent. yield. Skins weighed 69 lbs., fat 49 lbs., bones 109 lbs. and grease 12 lbs. These hams shrank 15 per cent. in cooking, five hams at 200 deg. Fahr.

Another batch of similar hams showed a yield of 68 per cent., cooked seven hours at 180 deg. Fahr. These hams were not smoked. Tests of course vary according to method of manipulation and manner of cooking, temperature and time.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

## FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Sept. 2, 1909.

### Dividend No. 92.

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company will be paid on and after the first Monday in October, 1909, to stockholders of record, September 11, 1909, as shown by the books of the company.

D. E. HARTWELL, Secretary.

## SWENSON EVAPORATORS

SOLD SINCE APRIL 1st,  
1909, INCLUDE

Darling & Co., . . . Double effect  
Miller & Lux, . . . Triple "  
Eastern Tanners Glue Co., . Double "

Zehner Bros. Packing Co., . Double effect  
People's Packing Co., . . . Single "  
Union Meat Co., . . . Triple "

and we're just beginning to add to those 150 tankwater and glue equipments installed in the past 15 years.

Economy—Durability—Efficiency—Service are responsible for our success.

Can you afford to throw away tankwater when others find it adds about one-third to their fertilizer profit.

## SWENSON EVAPORATOR COMPANY

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

945 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago



## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 16.)

## Kansas City.

	Aug. 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, bbls.....	10	596
Other kinds pork, lbs....	1,977	4,173
P. S. lard, contract, tes....	7,297	17,888
Other kinds lard, tes....	5,076	7,271
Short rib middles, lbs....	874,900	2,930,300
Extra S. R. middles, lbs....	2,561,600	1,063,100
Short clear middles, lbs....	43,900	343,200
Extra S. C. middles, lbs....	1,871,800	2,227,100
Long clear middles, lbs....	17,300	112,100
Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	292,300	2,248,600
D. S. bellies, lbs....	3,781,300	2,759,500
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	65,000	528,400
S. P. hams, lbs....	10,491,700	14,981,700
S. P. bellies, lbs....	2,218,400	3,817,400
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs....	1,659,000	5,359,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	2,098,600	2,343,600
Other cut meats, lbs....	3,713,400	6,303,800

Total cut meats, lbs.. 29,689,200 45,017,800

## Live Hogs.

	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Received .....	153,593	196,033
Shipped .....	39,211	19,885
Driven out .....	117,453	177,750
Average weight, lbs....	203	191

## South Omaha.

	Aug. 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, bbls.....	77	135
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	1,290	1,560
P. S. lard, contract, tes....	1,072	3,982
Other kinds lard, tes....	2,056	1,800
Short rib middles, lbs....	1,033,850	1,204,282
Short clear middles, lbs....	103,095	594,627
Extra S. C. middles, lbs....	2,560,377	1,466,410
Extra S. R. middles, lbs....	3,231,942	1,365,438
Long clear middles, lbs....	24,320	66,935
Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	197,000	749,958
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	158,938	645,745
S. P. hams, lbs....	7,370,567	8,222,403
D. S. bellies, lbs....	3,901,423	1,954,688
S. P. bellies, lbs....	2,535,120	3,104,056
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs....	1,912,338	2,805,578
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	2,790,759	2,898,729
Other cut meats, lbs....	2,712,878	2,657,617

Total cut meats, lbs.. 28,532,607 27,736,466

## Live Hogs.

	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Received .....	135,110	158,202
Shipped .....	23,588	30,330
Driven out .....	111,522	127,872
Average weight, lbs....	239	220

## St. Joseph.

	Aug. 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '08, bbls.....	.....	31
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	688	2,227
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '08, tes....	2,940	5,015
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '08, tes....	305	.....
Other kinds of lard, tes....	1,849	1,242
Short rib middles and rough or backbone— short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs....	2,027,781	2,972,171
Short clear middles, lbs....	110,025	988,770
Extra short clear mid- dles made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs....	761,602	551,346
Extra short clear mid- dles made previous to Oct. 1, '08, lbs....	549,431	.....
Extra short rib middles, lbs....	1,003,802	828,019
Long clear middles, lbs....	30,755	190,307
Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	50,524	2,274,770
Sweet pickled hams, lbs....	4,754,659	7,588,870

S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	80,539	211,000
S. P. shoulders, N. Y. style, lbs.....	13,000	.....
Dry salt bellies, lbs....	3,258,488	3,831,487
S. P. bellies, lbs....	1,246,685	3,540,520
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs....	1,036,910	892,540
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs....	.....	543,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	1,705,065	2,116,000
S. P. long clears, lbs....	15,600	24,000
Other cut meats, lbs....	3,155,296	4,312,601

Total cut meats, lbs. 19,793,162 30,878,401

## Live Hogs.

	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Received .....	119,919	202,167
Shipped .....	3,592	8,488
Driven out .....	116,841	193,709
Average weight, lbs....	220	214

## Milwaukee.

	Aug. 31, 1909.	Aug. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.....	3,560	950
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	2,624	3,878
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tes....	828	1,836
Other kinds of lard, tes....	638	1,465
Short rib middles, lbs....	3,967,454	2,899,546
Extra S. R. middles, lbs....	674,126	1,089,816
Short clear middles, lbs....	6,760	7,615
Extra S. C. middles, lbs....	521,301	98,798
Long clear middles, lbs....	.....	868
Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	141,414	810,357
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	293,400	1,074,300
S. P. hams, lbs....	2,629,500	3,019,300
Dry salt bellies, lbs....	1,912,495	1,977,497
S. P. bellies, lbs....	694,750	1,047,300
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs....	448,300	622,640
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	988,900	811,100
Other cut meats, lbs....	1,740,545	3,339,311

Total cut meats, lbs.. 14,018,945 16,798,448

## Hogs.

	August, 1909.	August, 1908.
Receipts .....	50,182	57,145
Shipments .....	9,049	171

## MEAT PRODUCTS OF PARAGUAY.

Consul Edward J. Norton, writing from Asuncion in relation to the cattle industry in Paraguay, says: Fully 40 per cent. of Paraguay's exports consist of products of the ranch. The figures for 1908 were: Jerked beef, 2,140,391 pounds; tallow, 471,749 pounds; hides (dry), 79,921; hides (salted), 177,872. The export duty on hides ranges from 63 to 68 cents each. The exportation of live animals is limited.

The annual consumption of beef cattle throughout the Republic is estimated at 300,000. Beef is very cheap in Paraguay. Throughout the rural districts prices range from 2 2-5 to 3 1-5 cents per pound; in the Asuncion markets, from 3 1-5 to 6 cents per pound. The meat is crudely cut, and between the range of prices there is frequently little to choose as regards quality.

The prices paid for stock delivered at the municipal abattoir in 1907 were: Steers, \$11.50 to \$14 American gold; cows, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, \$10.50 to \$11.50; sheep, 70 cents to \$1.50; and calves, \$1.50 to \$3. There are two "saladeros" or beef-curing establishments in Paraguay, both located on the river, north of Asuncion. Each of these plants kills, from June to October, about 18,000 head of cattle, the product being the jerked beef which figures largely in Paraguayan exports.

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on September 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1909. Sept. 1.	1909. Aug. 1.	1908. Aug. 1.	1908. Sept. 1.	1907. Sept. 1.	1906. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	24,000	25,000	28,000	24,000	25,000	18,500
Other British ports.....	13,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	17,000	14,000
Hamburg .....	15,000	9,000	19,000	15,000	19,000	15,000
Bremen .....	2,500	1,000	4,500	3,000	2,000	2,000
Berlin .....	1,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	6,000	1,500
Baltic ports .....	14,000	19,000	13,000	11,000	18,000	14,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim...	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,500	2,500	3,000
Antwerp .....	2,500	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,500	2,000
French ports .....	500	500	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	250	250	1,000	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe.....	75,250	80,250	94,000	79,500	95,300	71,500
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	30,000	35,000	45,000	60,000	60,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	125,250	110,250	129,000	124,500	155,300	131,500
Chicago prime steam.....	36,259	71,498	162,019	142,344	105,240	91,303
Chicago other kinds.....	20,931	26,749	29,572	23,477	28,140	23,716
East St. Louis.....	11,750	2,250	3,000	7,500	3,260	2,500
Kansas City .....	12,373	15,438	26,970	25,159	15,335	17,787
Omaha .....	3,128	4,987	8,680	5,782	3,581	3,074
New York .....	***	***	4,390	4,031	4,914	5,149
Milwaukee .....	1,466	4,142	6,388	3,301	10,745	1,327
South St. Joseph.....	5,094	5,430	15,000	6,257	7,600	4,232
Total tierces .....	206,251	240,744	375,019	342,351	334,115	280,588

†Estimated. \*\*\*New York Produce Exchange discontinued reporting stocks.



A solid dressing that stops all  
slipping instantly and keeps the  
belt in good working condition.  
Write for free sample.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Unity, Wis.—A co-operative butter and cheese company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Dickson, Tenn.—The Dickson Ice Company has been organized here by A. F. Meyers, of Hazel, Ky.; T. B. Wright and Mr. Davis, of Murray, Ky.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The South Knoxville Ice Company has been incorporated by J. W. Zrownless, S. H. Keefer, Jr., J. J. Tours and others. The capital stock is \$25,000. A 25-ton plant will be established.

Kingston, N. Y.—The Hanrahan Brick and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. E. Hanrahan, Saugerties; W. P. Rafferty, J. F. Dwyer and R. J. Dwyer, of Kingston.

Ridgewood, N. J.—The Ridgewood Hygeia Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. F. Stoddard, Ridgewood; W. W. Warne, New York City, and H. S. Newham, Bayonne, N. J.

## ICE NOTES.

Lockport, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the ice house of Michael King.

Rome, Ga.—O. L. Stamps will erect a cold storage plant, to cost around \$10,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—J. B. Howe, Nashville,

Tenn., contemplates the establishment of a public cold storage plant here.

Lexington, Ky.—J. H. McCall, of Huntington, Tenn., contemplates the erection of an ice and cold storage plant here.

Carlisle, Ky.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by the Carlisle Electric Light and Power Company.

Pulaski, N. Y.—The Pulaski Creamery Company has been organized by Brayton Salisbury and G. H. White.

Quanah, Tex.—A \$25,000 cold storage and wholesale produce plant is to be erected here by E. A. Clousnitzer and Frank Hook.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—F. O. Eward, of Marion, and Francis Farrell and C. W. Donson, of Indianapolis, are interested in the establishment of an ice plant here.

Minneapolis, Minn.—An ice house owned by the Cedar Lake Ice Company, containing 3,000 tons of ice, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$5,000.

Miami, Fla.—A new 35-ton ice-making plant is to be erected here shortly. W. B. Moore is interested. It is said that the new plant is to cost around \$35,000.

Cuero, Tex.—Ground has been broken for the erection of a new cold storage and turkey-dressing plant, to be built by the Northern Produce Company, of Houston, to be in operation in November. It will cost about \$5,000.



## COLD STORAGE TESTS ON BEEF AND POULTRY.

By A. D. Emmett and H. S. Grindley.

(Continued from last week.)

### The Fresh and Frozen Poultry Tests.

Experiment No. 3.—In this experiment, cold storage frozen drawn poultry are compared with undrawn fowl similarly prepared and kept, and further, fresh unstored poultry are compared with drawn and undrawn frozen fowl. The first lot, laboratory No. 2,057, was undrawn, frozen, and held in storage for 21 months. The second lot, laboratory No. 2,110, was drawn, frozen and held in storage for an unknown period. The third lot, laboratory No. 2,111, was undrawn, frozen and held in storage four months. The fourth lot, laboratory No. 2,112, was drawn, frozen, and kept in storage four months. The fifth lot, laboratory No. 2,067, was unstored and fresh. Lots three, four and five were procured and prepared at the same time.

In all cases the fowl when selected appeared perfectly sound. Nothing was known as to the strain, or kind of poultry, or as to their feed or the methods of preparing them for the market. The third, fourth and fifth lots of poultry were killed, dressed, and packed by a large wholesale firm in Chicago, under the direction and continuous supervision of one of us. The same day that the poultry were killed and dressed, they were placed in one of the best cold storage warehouses in Chicago and immediately frozen. The storage poultry was maintained at a temperature of 10° F. The fact should here be noted that this supply of poultry used in our investigation was immediately placed in cold storage after it was killed and dressed. The dressed poultry was not allowed to stand nor was it shipped from outlying districts before being stored.

In preparing the samples for analysis, several chickens were taken from each lot and thus a fair representative of the lots was obtained. The skin and any large lumps of fat were removed. After removal of the bone, the flesh thus obtained in each case was ground in the chopper, and then sampled and analyzed.

### Chemical Methods Used.

In making the chemical study of the cold storage samples of flesh for these experiments, the methods used in the chemical analysis were essentially the ones as previously published from this laboratory. Briefly stated, the customary method of analyzing flesh was modified so as not only to aid in adding much more to our limited specific knowledge of the subject, but to give a systematic and applicable means of ascertaining these data.

The ordinary method as used by all experiment stations, consisted mainly in determining, in the air-dried samples, the total nitrogen, total ash, fat and moisture. The first



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improvement lay in the fact that it was found that fresh flesh could be so sampled that it could be analyzed directly without previously air-drying it. Naturally, this gave a ready and more rapid means of determining the above four constituents. Further, it did away with the questionable changes that take place in the air-drying of the sample such as the coagulation and cleavage of some of the proteins and the possible loss of nitrogen, volatile fatty acids, etc.

The second step was the adoption of the method of extracting the fresh sample with cold, neutral, distilled water. By this means, a distinct differentiation was made in separating out several of the important constituents of flesh. Among the constituents so separated are: first, those substances which are most easily digested and of service in the nutritional economy as the albumins, some of the globulins, the proteoses, and any protamins; second, those substances which are thought to contribute in part to the flavor of cooked meats and to aid in stimulating the action of the gastric glands, as the nitrogenous extractives, of which creatin and the purin bases in some complex combination are members; third, those substances which aid in furnishing heat and energy to the body as the non-nitrogenous extractives, glycogen and para-lactic acid, the latter being also considered by some to play a part in the ripening of meats, and fourth, those substances which aid in maintaining the osmotic pressure of the body liquids, assist in carrying on the normal functions of irritability of muscle and nerve, and add flavor or increase the palatability of the cooked meats as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium phosphates and doubtless some calcium salts.

The next improvement in the method was the estimation of the different forms of phosphorus and more especially the soluble phosphorus according to a modification of Hart and Andrews, method of separating the inorganic and organic forms in seeds and seedlings. By this means the total soluble, the soluble inorganic, the soluble organic, the insoluble and the total phosphorus were estimated. The data thus obtained upon phosphorus were found to give an insight into the differences in the flesh from animals of different ages, in the different cuts of meat, in cooked meats, and in broths.

In applying this method of analysis to the cold storage flesh, the following determina-

tions are reported: (a) Water-soluble matter, including the coagulable, the non-coagulable, the protein, the non-protein and total nitrogen; the coagulable, the non-coagulable and total protein; the nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous and total organic extractives; the ash, and the inorganic, organic and total phosphorus. (b) Water-insoluble matter, including the total nitrogen, the protein, the fat, the ash and the phosphorus. (c) Total matter, including the water, the dry substance, the protein, the nitrogen, the phosphorus, the ash and the fat.

It should be added in connection with the chemical analysis, that at the time of making this preliminary study upon cold storage flesh, the methods of determining creatin, ammonia and total acidity were not sufficiently developed for use.

[Here follows a detailed description of the various experiments on cold storage beef and poultry as compared to the fresh article. This technical discussion, with extensive tables, cannot be reproduced here, and is of interest chiefly to laboratory experts who will desire to go into the details which caused the experimenters to arrive at the following conclusions. These conclusions are here given in full.—Editor.]

#### Conclusions of the Experimenters.

In making a comparison of the chemical composition of fresh and cold storage flesh, the samples of which were procured under

known conditions and either from the same animal or the same lot of animals, it was found:

1. The method, as used in this laboratory (the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois), was sufficiently accurate to detect changes which occurred in flesh during cold storage.

2. In the case of the refrigerated beef which was stored for 22 days, the averaged data indicate:

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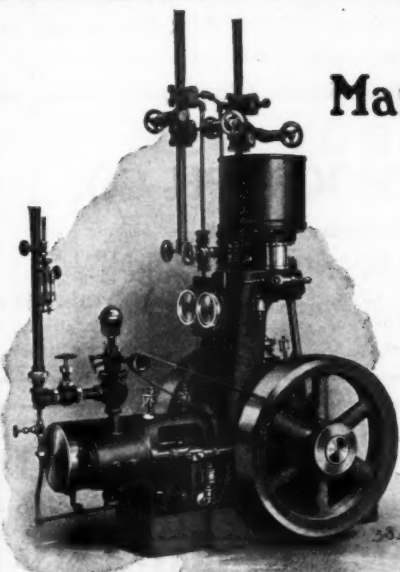
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(a) That there was no loss of water.  
(b) That the percentage of the water-soluble solids, the soluble, insoluble and total protein, the non-coagulable protein, the nitrogenous and total organic extractives, the forms of ash, the total nitrogen and the total phosphorus, all remained practically unchanged.

(c) That the only consistent real changes were a distinct increase in the total soluble and the soluble inorganic phosphorus, being 8.0 and 17.9 per cent., respectively, and a decrease of 8.3 per cent. in the non-nitrogenous organic extractives.

(d) That the nutritive value of the meat was unaltered.

3. In the case of the refrigerated beef which was stored for 43 days, the averaged data show:

(a) That there was a loss of water amounting to 1.3 per cent.

(b) That this loss of water, causing a proportional increase in all the other constituents, produced differences in some instances which were sufficient to overbalance the amounts in the fresh samples.

(c) That the ratio of the non-protein to the protein nitrogen in the meats was lower.

(d) That when allowance was made for the loss of moisture, the additional changes which occurred in cold storage consisted in

a definite increase in the soluble dry substance, the nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous and total organic extractives, the total soluble nitrogen, the soluble inorganic phosphorus, and a slight increase in the soluble coagulable and total soluble protein nitrogen, and also in the insoluble and total nitrogen.

(e) That the chemical changes in the 43-day refrigerated meats were greater in number than in the 22-day samples, yet as far as nutritive value was concerned, the former showed an increase in the organic extractives and soluble protein, and but an insignificant decrease in the total protein.

4. The analyses of the frozen drawn and undrawn chicken showed, when allowances were made for the variations in fat and moisture, that there was almost no difference between the two, one being equally as good as the other.

5. The analyses of the fresh and the frozen drawn and undrawn fowl, obtained from the same lot, showed that the latter changed but

slightly and to such an extent that there was practically no difference in the nutritive value of the three, after correcting for the differences in the fat and moisture content.

## GOVERNMENT AIDS COLD STORAGE.

Last year the dairy and cold storage branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture arranged to have one cold storage chamber reserved on four steamers sailing weekly from Montreal to London for shipments of early apples and tender fruits, the department guaranteeing the earnings of the whole space. This move proved so successful that similar arrangements have been made for the present season, with the exception that the steamers sail from Montreal alternately to Glasgow and London.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fca., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

### Hog Receipts Small—Prices Strong—Futures Higher—Stock Light—Export Demand Slow.

The provision market has been very steady during the past week, with prices at the highest quotations seen for some time. On the winter deliveries prices were higher than the high level of August, and on lard and ribs new high levels for the season were made for the winter deliveries. The nearby positions were also very strong, and on Wednesday September pork crossed \$23 for the first time this season, making an advance of about \$3 from the low point of August and about \$3.50 from the low point of the season. The high prices for lard showed an advance of about 1¼c. a pound from the low point of August and on ribs about ¾c. per pound.

The advancing tendency of the market was due apparently to the continued small movement of hogs, and the realization that stocks of product were small, and prevailing prices for hogs were not bringing the supplies from the country. The statement of product stocks for September 1, confirmed the expectation that the high prices for product were not restricting consumption sufficiently to prevent a decrease in stocks. The movement of hogs is very small, and the packing has shown a steady decrease week after week. There had been some hope, although such hope is not general, that the high prices would result in restricting the distribution, and this would

result in a small decrease in stocks of product of any.

A very important factor, particularly in the winter deliveries, is the condition of the feed crops. The Government report, which was issued on Wednesday, confirmed the worst apprehensions regarding the corn crop situation. There was a loss of 9.8 points in condition for the month, bringing the present condition for the corn crop 6 points below the 10 year average, and the lowest in several years. The indicated yield per acre is also one of the smallest for a good many years. But for the very large acreage, the crop would be a very small one, and the effect of this report was to advance the price of corn sharply, and to affect all feeding stuffs. The probable crop of corn was figured at 2,600,000,000 to 2,670,000,000 bushels. Early in the season the indications favored a crop of 3,300,000,000 bushels so that the decline in the promise of the crop from July has been over 600,000,000 bushels in prospective results. Such a decline in the supply of feeding stuffs likely to be harvested, has had a very material effect on the trade sentiment regarding hog product values and hog values for the coming winter.

The supply of other feeding crops has also been cut down. The crop of hay is estimated at several million tons under last year, barley but slightly more, and there has been a decided falling off in all the forage crop conditions. The crop of wheat, potatoes, and oats shows a good gain over last year. The crop of oats promises about 200,000,000 bushels over last year, while the prospects for the corn crop are only about the same as last year.

The range of corn prices last year was very high and corn was over 70c. a bushel at the West for months at a time. With a corn crop no larger than last year, the probabilities of a large quantity of low priced feeding stuffs has been greatly reduced and the country is faced with the problem again of possibly high-priced feeding stuffs another year, which will again be a very important factor in the values of all livestock, and consequently of all provision products.

The weather conditions have improved since September 1 and the drouth has been broken over large areas. This will result in improving the condition of the late corn, and improving the condition of the late pasturage and late forage crops. Whether the improvement in these conditions will be sufficient to have a material effect on livestock values is extremely problematical. The situation is one which does not suggest any great supply of livestock this fall. Naturally some increase, however, is expected over the small summer packing movement and the summer deliveries of hogs. Whether such increase in movement will be sufficient to materially effect prices or not, is another question. The idea seems to be that prices will be influenced for some weeks to come by the conditions of small livestock movement, but that later in the fall there will be enough increase in the merchandizing of hogs by the country to bring the price of cash product nearer to the base of the winter deliveries.

The export movement of hog products continues small. There is limited demand, but the decrease in the shipments, is possibly not as great as anticipated, with the maintenance of very high prices for product. The figures

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compared with last year, show a steady decrease, and the decrease in the shipments of total product, by the end of the packing year, promise to be not far from 150,000,000 lbs. This represents the product of a great many hogs, and to a certain extent offsets the decrease in the packing operations since March 1.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**PORK.**—The market is very strong with very little for sale even at the advance. Mess is quoted at \$23.75@24; clear, \$22@23.50, and family, \$22.50.

Prices are firm with offerings light. City steam lard, \$12.25; prime Western, \$12.65, and Middle West, \$12.55@12.65. Continent, \$13; South America, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compound, 7%@7½c.

**BEEF.**—The market is quiet and firm. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@11.50; extra India mess, \$20.50@21.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 8, 1909, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Antilla, 31,734 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 55,000 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,835 lbs.; Bristol, Eng., 22,151 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 105,907 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 166,597 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 87,316 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 169,028 lbs.; London, Eng., 22,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 530 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antilla, 4,892 lbs.; Aux Cayes,

Hayti, 747 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 167,500 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 11,248 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,991 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 239,700 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,027 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 97,947 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,460 lbs.; London, Eng., 95,160 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,122 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,418 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,379 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 54,437 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,621 lbs.

**LARD.**—Antilla, 96,844 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 20,073 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 4,200 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 36,084 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 19,250 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,335 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,890 lbs.; Bristol, Eng., 38,000 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 34,300 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,228 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,276 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 102,860 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 873,472 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 163,760 lbs.; Hull, Eng., 773,817 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,034 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,630 lbs.; London, Eng., 346,350 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 62,608 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 10,849 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,825 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 14,965 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 69,253 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 428,953 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 67,350 lbs.; Santa Martha, Columbia, 19,950 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 25,520 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Mazatlan, Mexico, 1,017 gals.

**PORK.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 58 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 13 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 16 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 173 bbls.; St. Johns', N. F., 8 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 8 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 261 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 275 pa.; Oran, Algeria, 355 bxs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 8, 1909, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 8 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 151 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 225 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 20 bbls., 7,986 (Continued on page 28.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending September 4, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Sept. 4, 1909.	Week Sept. 5, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Sept. 4, 1909.
United Kingdom...	580	695	31,109
Continent .....	174	467	13,926
So. & Cen. Am....	195	154	15,504
West Indies .....	983	1,567	32,604
Br. No. Am. Col.	637	277	17,575
Other countries ..	.....	.....	255
Total .....	2,769	3,160	131,571

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,312,875	8,354,575	341,788,485
Continent .....	421,750	1,065,590	27,504,917
So. & Cen. Am....	110,325	146,225	4,610,457
West Indies .....	164,650	212,425	8,628,596
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,200	3,000	135,685
Other countries ..	.....	.....	219,600
Total .....	6,012,800	9,782,115	382,887,740

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	3,177,250	3,449,334	240,896,936
Continent .....	5,451,251	7,249,360	210,820,370
So. & Cen. Am....	271,300	238,775	13,225,010
West Indies .....	188,100	615,785	32,685,643
Br. No. Am. Col.	11,800	11,500	568,250
Other countries ..	.....	.....	1,280,750
Total .....	9,099,701	11,565,054	499,474,959

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,835	3,608,625	4,841,000
Boston .....	62	1,081,350	2,681,630
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	260,471
Baltimore .....	.....	13,125	439,300
New Orleans .....	572	59,600	143,200
Montreal .....	.....	350,100	634,100

Total week .....	2,769	6,012,800	9,099,701
Previous week ..	2,275	7,239,200	9,600,842
Two weeks ago ..	1,662	5,882,556	9,301,417
Cor. week, 1908 ..	3,160	9,782,115	11,565,054

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE EXPORTS FROM NOV. 1, 1908, TO SEPT. 4, 1909.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Sept. 4, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Sept. 1, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	26,314,200	28,133,400	1,819,200
Meats, lbs. ....	382,887,740	480,909,047	98,021,307
Lard, lbs. ....	499,474,959	549,678,034	50,203,075

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.			
Per Ton. Per Ton. Per 100 lbs.			
Beef, per tierce .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Oil cake .....	7c.	8c.	@10c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel .....	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

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**John A. Kley in charge of mechanical department**



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market has been quiet the past week, but fairly steady. There has been limited interest in city tallow, and very slight change in price. The volume of business in special tallows has also been lighter, but prices have been very steady. Quite a good trade was put through during the latter part of August, and the first few days of this month in specials at unchanged prices to a slight advance, and the supply of these grades is comparatively small.

The offerings have not been very heavy locally of city tallow and yet the demand has been slow for this grade. Most of the business during the past few weeks has been in the special grades. The export interest in the market has been very limited, and the shipments out continue small. The weekly London Auction sale showed a large volume of offerings, with the total quantities placed on the market 2,540 casks, of which 1,640 were sold at prices about 3d higher than last week. The supply of tallow has increased on the other side, and by the last report amounted to 14,577 casks, against 10,961 on July 31.

The question of the probable supply of tallows this fall and winter as well as the supplies of other oils and fats is now being very carefully considered by manufacturers. The season has advanced so far now that it is reasonably evident what will be the size of the crops of the country. It is certain that the supply of feed stuffs other than oats will be much smaller than anticipated at mid-summer. The supply of forage crops and hay are likely to be less than last year, and notwithstanding the great increase of corn, the Government report just issued indicated a total outturn about the same as a year ago. Such conditions do not indicate any large supply of feed stuffs, and consequently low prices for feed stuffs, although oats and barley are selling at considerably under last year. The condition of the cotton crop is such as to indicate a much smaller seed crop than last year, and unless the percentage of the crush is materially increased, a falling off in the production of cottonseed oil.

Whether these conditions will result in a level of prices which will restrict the outward movement is uncertain. The foreign demand for tallow and for lard has certainly been much restricted this year, although the export movement in cottonseed oil has been good. Europe seems to be getting supplies of oil and soap stocks from other sources and the demand on America seems to be limited by price considerations.

Quotations are: City, 5 9-16@5½c; spot country, 5½@5¾c; special, 6¼@6¾c; edible, 7¼@8c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5 9-16.

**STEARINE.**—The market has been

very firm with a further advance in values both here and at the West. Small sales were reported locally at 12¾@13c. for oleo stearine, and at the West 13¼c. The demand has not been active at the advance, but the supplies have been very light, so that offerings have been quite readily taken, and there has been no evidence of any pressure on the market even at the higher quotations.

There has been a much better demand for oleo oil and quite large sales were effected some days ago. Business, however, has been quiet this week, but prices have been very steady at previous figures. The improvement in the demand for compound lard, has been a very encouraging feature in the stearine situation, although the recent advances in oil and stearine have carried prices to a point where manufacturers figure a loss in making compound. The result of this condition will apparently either be to advance the price of compound lard, or restrict the demand for oil and stearine, as manufacturers are not likely to keep up the turning out of product at a loss.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Prices are a little easier for Ceylon oil, but offerings are light. De-

mand continues fairly good for all oils. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7¼@7½c; do., shipments, 7½@7¾c; Cochin, spot, 8¼@8½c; do., shipments, 8c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is quiet with prices steadily held. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 5½c; do., to arrive, 5½c; Lagos, spot, 5½@6c; do., to arrive, 5½c. Palm kernels, spot, 7¼@7½c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market was quiet and a little easier at \$4.95@5.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are firmly held with offerings light. For 20 cold test, 90@92c; 30 do., 85c; 40 do., water white, 75c; prime, 55c; low grade off yellow, 50c.

**LARD OIL.**—Prices continue very firm with lard. Prices quoted unchanged at 91@93c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has been steady this week with prices well held but demand quiet. Rotterdam quotes 67@68 florins. New York quotes 12¼c. asked for choice, 8½c. for No. 2 and 8c. for No. 3.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The market is quiet and firm at about 13c.

**GREASE.**—There is a little better demand in evidence and supplies offering are light. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5@5¼c; brown, 4½@4¾c; bone, 5@5½c; house,

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Hams. Tallow. Pkg.	Beef. Pkg.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkg.
Caronia, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	430	.....	115 225
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	1249	.....	700 60 4525
Campania, Liverpool .....	850	.....	1004	82	225 1475
*Minnewaska, London .....	.....	200	233	75	200 2589
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	.....	310	.....	250
Martello, Hull .....	.....	.....	332 463	.....	48 1359 6821
*Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	783	.....	50 75 50
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	75	.....	15	2659 1000
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	10 55	740 1591
Potsdam, Rotterdam .....	4303	68	.....	10	..... 110 2625
Zeeland, Antwerp .....	2601	25	.....	390	50 201 25 525
Kastalia, Antwerp .....	5502	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	100	..... 1600
Mexico, Havre .....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Touraine, Havre .....	.....	50	.....	.....	..... 200
United States, Baltic .....	.....	450	.....	95	..... 170 604
Roma, Marseilles .....	.....	1000	.....	320	..... 25
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean .....	.....	2460	.....	150	..... 50 25 197
Argentina, Mediterranean .....	.....	2770	.....	.....	..... 30
Carpathia, Mediterranean .....	.....	150	.....	.....	..... 30

Total ..... 15456 7248 332 4226 330 1132 1029 6238 4843  
Last week ..... 5092 538 ..... 4343 570 1222 485 3907 24377  
Same time in 1908 ..... 10808 2024 4070 6008 116 1829 592 5670 30076

1,893 pkgs. butter. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

# Corn Oil Cotton Oil Coconut Oil Palm Oil

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

5½@5¼c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6¼c., nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is steady with light trade. Quotations: Yellow, \$5.62½@5.75, and white at 6@6¼c.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 bbls., 75 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 40 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 15 bbls.; Hull, Eng., 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 90 bbls., 35 tes.; Leith, Scotland, 5 bbls.; London, Eng., 75 tes., 234,094 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 50 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 21 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 377 bbls.; Southampton, Eng., 228,348 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 40 kgs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 200 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 125 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 102 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 65 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 47 bbls.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 136 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 4,230 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 1,650 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 10,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,950 lbs.

TALLOW.—London, Eng., 76,645 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 285,769 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 4,417 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Marseilles, France, 20 bbls.

TONGUE.—Bristol, Eng., 128 cs.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 245 cs.; Hull, Eng., 470 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 9 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antilla, 23 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 365 cs.; Batavia, Java, 100 cs.; Bermuda, W. I., 43 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 64 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 100 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 400 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 63 cs.; Marseilles, France, 139 pa.; Melbourne, Australia, 70 pgs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 321 cs.; Yokohama, Japan, 112 cs.

#### THE SHORTAGE OF CHEAP CATTLE.

At this time one year ago marketing of Western range cattle was being conducted at a fast clip. Arrivals for August, 1908, totaled 81,000, the heaviest for that month since 1895. Last month—August—the run was only 43,700. For the season to date last year the total had reached 106,400, against 52,000 for this year thus far.

From all indications there will be a 25 per cent. shortage in the run this season, and we would not be surprised if the year's receipts proved as small, or smaller, than in 1903, when the supply at 209,900 was the smallest since 1901, only 140,500 showing up then. Assuming that the season's run is going to show a 25 per cent. decrease from a year ago, it means supplies for 1909 will fall 75,000 short of last year. As almost 60,000 few rangers have reached Chicago this season to date, it indicates that the shortage for the next three months will be quite immaterial; in fact, that supplies will hold right up to the figures for 1908, when, during September, October and November, 88,000, 76,000 and 36,600 arrived, respectively.—Chicago Livestock Report.

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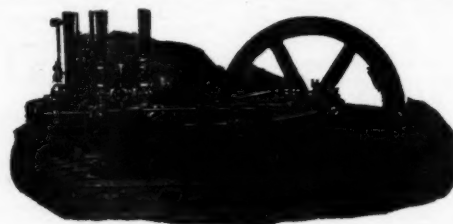
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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Trade Active—New Crop Deliveries at High Season Levels—Crude Strong and Higher—Improved Demand for Good Grades for Export—Good Demand for Compound Lard.**

The trade in cottonseed oil has been active with prices strong, advancing to new high levels for the fall and winter deliveries. Earlier in the season, the September delivery sold at about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound higher than the figures reached this week. The advance in the market was a continuation of the movement which started last week, when it was found that a leading refining interest was in control of the near positions and that it was a case of delivering oil on contracts or covering shorts. The advance developed the presence of a larger short interest than expected. It also brought in a good volume of speculative commission-house buying. The South was a rather liberal buyer and there was evidence of some foreign demand.

The further strength in lard and the development of a better market for competing fats and greases, also had considerable to do with the improvement in oil. The demand for good grades of oil for export has been much better of late, although the rapid advance this week tended to restrict the buying. There has also been a marked improvement in the compound business, and a good volume of trade has been effected.

Compound interests are looking for continuation of active demand at current prices due to the great strength in pure lard, which is nearly 5c. a pound over compound, and to the fact that the advance in oil and the ad-

vance in stearine has carried values to a figure where the price of the materials entering into compound lard make the cost of the compound considerably higher than the prices now obtained for it. Makers who have supplies bought at a lower level are in position to do business, but makers who have to enter the market at present are facing a losing proposition.

The Western compound makers have been quite active buyers of crude oil during the week and the price on crude has advanced sharply through the South. Sales are reported at \$4.60 to \$4.67, and at some points even higher prices have been paid. The mills do not seem to be very ready sellers even at the quotations given, as the price of seed is very high and the profit in the crude at \$4.60 does not tempt very heavy transactions. The reports on the cotton crop have not been more favorable than those received the previous week. There has been, however, a breaking of the drouth in the interior sections, where the dry weather was really becoming a serious factor. Whether the rain is early enough to add materially to the late cotton or not, is very problematical.

The movement of new cotton is increasing and the first report on ginning showed a total of 377,000 bales ginned of new cotton to September 1, compared with 402,229 bales last year. The total to September has been exceeded several times. During the big crop year of 1904, the total ginned to September 1 was only 374,000 bales. The report had possibly some effect on the market sentiment of both oil and cotton, the deduction being that cotton was moving more

freely than expected, and that if cotton was being ginned more freely, it would make a big supply of seed available more quickly.

There have been further liberal deliveries of oil on the September contracts, and the total so far delivered is estimated at about \$5,000 barrels. This is considerably more than anticipated, but shows that the outstanding contracts in September were much larger than the trade had given credit.

There has been a fair export interest in butter grades of oil of late for the north of Europe, and there has been some improvement in the demand for Mediterranean points. The export interest, however, has not been a very important factor in the situation. On the other hand the domestic demand has been active, and there has been a large amount of buying by commission houses, representing the South, and there has been a good deal of speculative buying through commission houses.

The situation in the oil market is certainly a very interesting one. A survey of the cotton crop situation indicates general expectation of 2 to 2½ million bales less cotton this year than last, and consequently a decrease of 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 tons of seed. It is not expected, however, that the crush will be correspondingly decreased, as the popular estimates now indicate that at least 70 per cent., and possibly somewhat more than that will be crushed this season. The demand for oils and fats has been improving of late, while the supply of lard is small, and the report just issued on the corn crop does not indicate a supply of feed stuffs sufficiently

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INCORPORATED 1885

## COTTON SEED OIL

**SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil**

**APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil**

**BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil**

**NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil**

**ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil**

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

large this season to create any general condition of low-priced feed, and consequently low-priced live stock. The packing of hogs continues to show a decrease with last year, and the supply of animal fats is not being increased by any increase in the merchandizing of live stock. This to a certain extent is offset by the decrease in the exports of animal fats, and there is, of course, the possibility that the high price of oils, which are unusually high for the merchandizing of a new crop of oil, will check the export movement this fall, and consequently throw an unusual amount on the domestic market.

Holiday Saturday, September 4, and Monday, September 6.

Closing prices Tuesday, Sept. 7.—Spot, \$5.85@5.93; September, \$5.83@5.91; October, \$5.82@5.85; November, \$5.79@5.82; December, \$5.79@5.83; January, \$5.83@5.84; March, \$5.92@5.94; May, \$6.01@6.02; July, \$6.10@6.14; good off, \$5.60@5.80; off, \$5.75@5.83; winter, \$6.00@6.49; summer, \$5.85@6.25. Sales: October, 1,800, \$5.82@5.86; November, 400, \$5.80@5.80; December, 700, \$5.82@5.83; January, 2,800, \$5.82@5.84; March, 2,100, \$5.90@5.95; May, 1,600, \$5.98@6.01; July, 400, \$6.08@6.11. Total sales, 9,800. Market closed firm at unchanged to 18 advance. Prime crude new \$4.60 bid for September.

Wednesday, September 8.—Spot, \$5.83@5.85; September, \$5.81@5.83; October, \$5.83@5.85; November, \$5.83@5.84; December, \$5.83@5.84; January, \$5.86@5.87; March, \$5.91@5.94; May, \$6.07@6.08; July, \$6.12@6.15; good off, \$5.60@5.77; off, \$5.58@5.81; winter, \$6.00@6.49; summer, \$5.85@6.38. Sales: Spot, 300, \$5.84@5.84; September, 2,100, \$5.81@5.86; October, 1,900, \$5.83@5.86; November, 600, \$5.82@5.83; December, 2,500, \$5.83@5.84; January, 1,600, \$5.85@5.88; March, 800, \$5.93@5.93; May, 2,400, \$6.05@6.08; July, 100, \$6.12@6.12. Total sales, 12,300. Market closed steady at 3 decline to 5 advance. Prime crude, \$4.60@4.67.

Thursday, September 9.—Spot, \$5.78@5.79; September, \$5.79@5.80; October, \$5.80@5.81; November, \$5.78@5.80; December, \$5.77@5.78; January, \$5.81@5.83; March, \$5.91@5.92; May, \$6.01@6.04; July, \$6.08@6.11; good off, \$5.60@5.74; off, \$5.70@5.80; winter, \$6.00@6.45; summer, \$5.90@6.45. Sales: Spot, 100, \$5.79; September, 1,700, \$5.75@5.79; October, 1,400, \$5.79@5.83; November, 1,000, \$5.76@5.78; December, 100, \$5.77; January, 1,400, \$5.79@5.83; March, 1,500, \$5.90@5.93; May, 200, \$6.04; July, 100, \$6.08. Total sales, 7,500. Market closed steady, unchanged to 6 decline. Prime crude, \$4.67.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Sept. 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, September, October and November, 35c. Prime meal, \$23.50@24, f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominal.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 9.—Crude cottonseed oil is firmer at 36½c bid for Texas, immediate or prompt shipment; mills are selling sparingly; yield per ton of seed is light. October prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29.75; October, November and December, 50c. less. Cake, \$28.50 long ton, ship's side. September hulls, \$8 New Orleans; October, \$7.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 10.—Market is steady. Sales of off oil, 56½ marks; prime summer yellow, 57 marks; choice butter oil, 59½ marks; prime summer white, 59¼ marks.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 10.—Market is easy. Quote off summer yellow at 69½ francs.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 10.—Market is weak. Quote prime summer yellow at 70¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 74¼ francs.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 10.—Market is firm. Sales of prime summer white, 34½ florins; prime summer yellow, 33½ florins; off oil, 33½ florins; choice butter oil, 35¼ florins.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—Market is steady. Quote off oil, 28s.; prime summer yellow, 28¾s.; white oil, 29¼s.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 9.—Our predictions of last week of higher prices have been fulfilled and all deliveries are about 10 points higher. Crude oil has advanced on an even heavier scale and closed today about 20 points higher than last week. Conditions undoubtedly are extremely bullish. Seed has opened up high and prices are soaring every day until now as much as \$22 to \$25 is being paid. The compound lard trade has increased enormously the last two weeks and same is best reflected in an advance in the price of oleostearine from 12 to 13c. per pound during the last few days. Packers and compound lard makers are buying crude oil especially for prompt delivery very freely, whereas the foreign demand and the remainder of the domestic demand seems to have decreased lately since prices declined with exception of the demand for white oil and butter oil.

So long as packers and compound lard makers continue to buy crude oil at steadily advancing prices no stop to the upward movement can be expected, but just as soon as this demand is satisfied and when we have to fall back to the export demand again, then of course we may see some reaction. We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, \$5.79; October, \$5.80; November, \$5.78; December, \$5.77; January, \$5.80; March, \$5.91; May, \$6.04; July, \$6.10. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$6.10; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.10; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.73; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.70; Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 23s. 3d.

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### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN TURKEY

By Special Agent Julien L. Brode, U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

Constantinople, August 10.—Before June 1, 1907, cottonseed oil was not allowed to enter Turkey unless it had been rendered unfit for edible purposes. Through the efforts, however, of Ambassador J. G. A. Leishman, when the proposition to allow Turkey to raise her duties from 8 per cent. to 11 per cent. ad valorem was before the Powers, the proposition was accepted that cottonseed oil should be allowed to enter Turkey without being denatured. This was followed by a large increase in the importation of the American product, which increased from 14,272 gallons in 1907 to 458,923 gallons for the year ended June 30, 1908, and to 1,750,000 gallons for June 30, 1909. These figures do not include the English cottonseed oil, of which there has been imported during the last year 600,000 gallons.

Cottonseed oil is introduced this year under very favorable circumstances. The olive crop was very short, and olive oil has been scarce, high, and of poor quality. Around Constantinople there is produced about 1,500 tons. This is raised in the districts of Gheumlek and Artaki, where most of the fruit is preserved and not crushed. Until the present season there was considerable olive oil imported at Constantinople from Mitylene and other islands of the archipelago, but this has largely been supplanted by cottonseed oil.

The inhabitants, always on the lookout for something cheap, found in cottonseed oil a more palatable product for considerable less money than the olive oil offered them. At first the dealers mixed the cottonseed oil with olive oil and sold the mixed product as olive oil, but the buyers soon discovered this fact, and now most of them demand the pure cottonseed oil. It is quite common to hear the consumer ask in the retail shops for his favorite brand of American cottonseed oil. He can scarcely pronounce the words, but he will examine the labels on the barrels, and no English or substitute oils can be shoved off on him.

The inhabitants here are very conservative, and when a brand suits they dislike to change. It is therefore recommended that labels, written in Greek and Turkish, giving the brand of the American cottonseed oils, be supplied the importing agents for distribution among the retailers, who can label the small packages of cottonseed oil with the brands they contain. This will educate the consumer to the flavor of the American brands and prevent the dealer from substituting English and French cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and sesame oil when these oils may happen to be cheaper. In 1907 there were about 30,000 barrels of sesame oil

shipped to Constantinople, but the cottonseed oil has supplanted this to a great extent, and this season there has been used here hardly 1,000 barrels of sesame oil.

#### Opposition to Cottonseed Oil.

The entry of cottonseed oil into Turkey has had some bitter opposition from the olive oil speculators. During last February, in the town of Panderma, the town doctor refused to permit the sale of a shipment of cottonseed oil which arrived there. He declared it was poisonous. The American consul sent a representative to Panderma, who was there 20 days before the matter was satisfactorily settled. Lately at Carabiga the same thing happened. The matter has now been taken up through the American embassy here and it is hoped will soon be settled.

On the island of Mitylene a shipment of cottonseed oil was seized and narrowly escaped destruction. The importer had to re-ship it at once to Smyrna. On the island of Mitylene there is every year a large quantity of soap manufactured. The soap makers, because the town authorities would give no protection to shipments of cottonseed oil, are now compelled to pay 120 francs (\$23.16) per 100 kilos (100.5 cents per pound) for olive oil when the cottonseed oil at 72 francs (\$11.89) per 100 kilos (6.3 cents per pound) would answer their purpose just as well.

One Mitylene manufacturer made his soap in Marseilles this season, but owing to local prejudice against the Marseilles product, buyers here refused to accept it on their contracts, and the manufacturer was compelled to ship his soap to Mitylene and there re-make before he could sell it. The soap makers of Mitylene use annually 15,000 tons of oil. This equals 75,000 barrels, and it is thought that much cottonseed oil would be used were an American consular agent there to protect the shipments of this product.

Every important nation except the United States is represented at Mitylene by a consular agent. Owing to the many ignorant

prejudices encountered in introducing cottonseed oil in this market, one of the leading importers here had the official chemist of the Government make a test as to its purity, wholesomeness, etc. The report was published in a local paper with good effect.

#### Oil Stocks on Hand.

The present stocks of olive oil in Constantinople are nominal. The price asked is from 120 to 135 francs per 100 kilos (79 to 93 cents per gallon), according to grade. The present price of cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow, is 74 francs per 100 kilos (47 cents per gallon), duty of 11 per cent. net to be added. There is used in Constantinople about 2,500 barrels of edible oil per month. It is thought there are on hand about 2,000 barrels cottonseed oil and 2,500 barrels bought for arrival this summer. Evidently there will be more buying of cottonseed oil, but in limited quantities, until the new olive crop comes on the market at the end of November.

There is no way to determine how much olive oil is now on hand in all of Turkey, but it is thought none will be carried over to the next crop. By far the largest supply is at Mitylene, where there is said to be 15,000 barrels. A part of this will be worked into soap and the balance shipped to Russia, where much olive oil is used in churches. The Russian buyers have not filled their requirements, and must do so before the new olive crop, as then it will be too late, as their ports will be closed.

#### The Olive Oil Crop.

On an average crop the total olive oil production of all of Turkey is about 60,000 to 75,000 tons, of which about 25 per cent. is exported and the rest used for home consumption—edible purposes and soap making. The new crop is expected to be an average one. The fruit is doing nicely. September is the critical month, and until this is past close predictions are not possible. The opening price, it is thought, will be about 95 to 100 francs per 100 kilos (62 to 67 cents per gallon) for medium grades. If the crop matures up to present expectations, a decline to 80 francs per 100 kilos (52½ cents per gallon)

**SCIENTIFIC**

**OIL MILL MACHINERY**

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is expected for the winter months, which has been the average price in average crop years. Dealers in Constantinople state that cottonseed oil will continue to find an outlet here as long as it can be bought 15 per cent. cheaper, duty paid, than olive oil. When prices are nearer together it is thought the olive oil will be bought in preference. However, the cottonseed oil has many merits of its own, and the writer looks forward to some sale, even at the price of olive oil. It is thought that the Turkish Government will take no steps to change the present duty on cottonseed oil. Constantinople is a large importing edible oil center, not a great producing one. Cottonseed oil has supplied a long-felt need and has now a strong following, and the quantities of importation depend on the price and production of olive oil. In Turkey, from every indication, cottonseed oil has come to stay.

#### REPORT ON THE SOYA BEAN.

The Bureau of Manufactures at Washington this week issued in pamphlet form its report on the soya bean and its products, a report which was requested by cottonseed oil and other interests, and which has been awaited with curiosity by them. The object and scope of this report on a threatened competitor to cottonseed products is explained by Chief Carson, of the Bureau, in an introduction, in which he says:

"In compliance with requests from manufacturers of cottonseed products in the United States, who desired that an investigation be made of the production and use of the soya bean and its manufactures in the Far East, and of the extent to which they compete with American cottonseed products in the European markets, the reports following have been submitted by consular officers in the various countries concerned.

"China and Japan are not only the greatest producers, but also the greatest consumers of the soya bean and its manufactures. Manchuria is the center of the soya-bean producing district in the Far East, and its exports go to Japan, southern China, other Asiatic countries, and to Europe. From time to time efforts have been made to introduce soya-bean products from the Far East into the European markets in competition with other manufactures from oleaginous seeds, but they were generally unsuccessful, apparently owing to the inferior quality of the cake and oil. An effort to gain a market in Europe is now being made by seed crushers in England, who have bought large quantities of the raw bean and are manufacturing cake, meal, and oil and offering them at such prices as would make these products strong competitors of cottonseed products if they were equal in quality and could be put to the same uses as the latter.

"The reports of the consular officers have been placed in two groups, the first having to do with the countries that produce the soya bean and the second with the countries that are sought as markets. Statistics as to the imports of soya-bean products in many European countries were not available at the time the reports were submitted, but inasmuch as the prices quoted were generally lower than for other seed products, emphasis has been laid upon the relative merits of the two classes of goods as shown by experiments and analyses in these countries. These features will indicate the lines along which American cottonseed manufacturers will have to work in meeting this new competition."

The report covers thirty-five printed pages and includes tables showing competitive American exports of cottonseed oil, meal, compounds, etc. It may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Sept. 8, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

#### From New York.

	For Week Bbls.	Since 1909. Sept. 1, Bbls.	Same 1908-9. Period Bbls.
Alexandria, Egypt....	76	76	...
Antwerp, Belgium....	25	25	50
Bahia, Brazil.....	38	38	...
Barbados, W. I.....	16	16	...
Buenos Aires, A. R....	29	29	...
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana..	7	7	...
Colon, Panama.....	63	63	19
Constantinople, Turk.	1,025	1,025	...
Demerara, Br. Guiana	32	32	57
Dublin, Ireland.....	462	462	250
Genoa, Italy.....	1,794	1,794	...
Hamburg, Germany....	50	50	...
Havana, Cuba.....	47	47	11
Havre, France.....	550	550	100
Kingston, W. I.....	46	46	30
London, England.....	100	100	1,299
Marseilles, France....	700	700	...
Martinique, W. I.....	197	197	...
Melbourne, Australia..	16	16	29
Naples, Italy.....	375	375	...
Oran, Algeria.....	308	308	...
Port au Prince, W. I..	5	5	...
Port Lunion, C. R....	4	4	9
Salonica, Turkey.....	25	25	...
Smyrna, Turkey.....	24	24	...
Yokohama, Japan....	10	10	9
Total .....	5,324	5,324	1,863

#### From New Orleans.

Marseilles, France....	250	250	...
Naples, Italy.....	75	75	...
Rotterdam, Holland...	1,750	1,750	2,000
Venice, Italy.....	600	600	...
Total .....	2,675	2,675	2,000

#### From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany....	312	312	...
Rotterdam, Holland...	768	768	...
Total .....	1,080	1,080	...

#### From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland...	250	250	...
Total .....	250	250	...

#### Recapitulation.

From New York.....	5,324	5,324	1,863
From New Orleans....	2,675	2,675	2,000
From Galveston.....	1,080	1,080	...
From Newport News..	250	250	...
Total .....	9,329	9,329	3,863

### INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONGRESS.

The Second International Congress under the auspices of the White Cross Society will be held in Paris, October 17-24, 1909. The meeting will be held under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, the Minister of Commerce, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department, the President of the Municipal Council of the City of Paris and the President of the General Council of the Department of the Seine, Paris. The president of the Congress is Dr. Bordas, director of the Laboratories of the Ministry of Finance; the vice-president is Dr. Eug. Roux, Chief of the Service for the Repression of Adulteration at the Ministry of Agriculture; the general secretary is M. Ch. Franche, 16 Place Vendôme, Paris, France, to whom all communications relating to papers should be addressed.

An extended review of questions connected

with the meat trade which will come up at this Congress was published by The National Provisioner several weeks ago. The Congress is divided into three sections: first section, alimentary technology; second section, hygiene; third section, crude drugs, essential oils and crude aromatic substances, chemical products and mineral waters.

Important questions concerning the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs will be discussed in the Congress and actions taken thereon. State dairy and food commissioners, food and drug officials of the various States and municipalities and manufacturers of and dealers in foods and drugs are invited to become members and take an active part in the proceedings of the Congress by attendance in person, presentation of papers or otherwise.

#### AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK FOR 1908.

A new issue of the Yearbook, the great popular annual of the United States Department of Agriculture, has appeared. In size, appearance, and contents, the Yearbook for 1908 is very similar to its predecessors. For nearly half a century the "Agricultural Report" appeared every year until the name became so firmly fixed in the public mind that it is still current, though fourteen years have elapsed since Congress substituted the Yearbook for the old Report.

In fact, Congressmen still speak of their stocks of "Agricultural Reports," which about the Capitol and Government Printing Office are familiarly known as "Ags." and thousands of farmers every year write for "Agricultural Reports" when it is the Yearbook they want, and that is what they get. It is true there is still an "Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture," but it contains merely—to quote the law—"the purely business and executive matters which it is necessary for the Secretary to submit to the President and Congress." Only a small edition of this report is printed.

The Yearbook, on the other hand, must "contain such reports from the different Divisions and Bureaus, and such papers prepared by their special agents, accompanied by suitable illustrations, as shall be specially suited to interest and instruct the farmers of the country." The Yearbook must also "include a general report of the operations of the Department." Besides these there is an appendix which includes the organization of the Department; a directory of the leading farmers' organizations, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, etc.; a brief review of the weather conditions prevailing in all parts of the country during the year; an account of the prevalence of insect pests and fungous diseases; a report of the progress made in soil survey work, in forestry, and along other important lines; and last, though by no means least, a very complete collection of the latest reliable statistics of crops, animal products, exports, imports, etc.

As already stated the Yearbook for 1908 is similar in plan and scope to its predecessors. The primary feature is the Secretary's Report giving "a general account of the operations of the Department." Secretary Wilson also gives a brief summary of the agricultural progress of the United States during the twelve years since he became the Department's head.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There has been a fair amount of trading of late but the demand now has fallen off to some extent and the market is quiet with few sales of any account being made. Prices are being held steady and recent sales have been at full prices but tanners are desposed to hesitate and are bidding off about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Packers however are not inclined to sell any hides at under quotations. Native steers show a firmer tone than branded hides and supplies are small. There are but few cars of natives on hand unsold and the price holds firm at 17c. There have been no sales of Texas steers and stocks of both light and extreme Texas are increasing. Prices on all weights of Texas together as per last sales are 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for heavies, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for lights and 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for extremes. Butt brands rule quiet at the asking price of 16c. and Colorados are unchanged at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Branded cows are being offered at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. but buyers are trying to secure those at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Supplies are small of Native cows and the market continues to rule steady on those at 16c. for heavy and 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for light weights. Native bulls are quotable at 14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and branded bulls at 1c. less.

Later Wire.—A sale is reported of 10,000 August and September branded cows including Southern points at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. which was made by a big packer. Branded cows are slow of sale, however, at Northern points alone. Buyers claim that all varieties of September branded hides are at top and that they are being offered more freely.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market shows a somewhat easier tone and a sale of buffs has been made at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. by a dealer here who has been holding of late at 14c. Some more sales of choice lots of buffs and heavy cows are reported together at 14c. but the largest dealer here is sold ahead on 25 to 50 lb. cows at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. owing to recent sales at this figure. The Chicago buff market is quotable today at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14c. for strictly short haired lots, and though some trading is reported at 14c. in connection with heavy cows at the same price as noted above the market is slightly easier as one car of strictly short haired buffs running 60 per cent. No. 1's has been sold here at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Buffs which contain a small percentage of medium haired hides are quotable at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Heavy cows are unchanged at 14c. with some trading at this figure, and extremes are well sold up at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good regular lots of all short haired with some special selections held higher. Heavy steers are quiet but steady at 15c. asked and heavy bulls are held at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c. as to lots. Branded hides are held at 12c. flat for ordinary countries and 13c. flat for small packer and large butcher lots both out

of bundle, but tanners are still bidding  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under these prices, but without getting any lots of account.

**DRY HIDES.**—Short trim sole leather hides are offered at 21c., but the market is easy.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market holds firm and steady, but there is not much trading, as most of the large Western tanners claim to be well supplied with skins and these buyers will only take choice weights such as will make the salable weights of leather. Best Chicago city skins are held at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and outside cities at 19c. Good lots of countries bring 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but small lots are picked up at less at outside points. Light calf is slow at \$1.20 asked and \$1.15 bid and deacons at 95c. to \$1.00. Kips are steady at a range all the way from 15c. to 17c. for country to packer stock, according to quality and percentage of veals.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues firm with packer lambs of late salting and September ahead quoted at \$1.20@1.25 and packer shearlings of late take-off at \$1.15@1.20. Some sales at Missouri River points have been at about 5c. under the inside quotations. Country pelts are firm with both shearlings and lambs bringing 60@90c. as to lots and older stock less.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market on common dry hides is unsettled and work with different prices being quoted by different parties. One sale was recently made of a lot of about 1,500 Cucutas at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. but since this the market has evidently developed an easier tone as one broker is quoting Puerto Cabellos and Laguayras down to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Central Americans down to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and some sales reported may have been at these figures although no large lots have been moved and most importers decline to sell at this reduction. According to one broker's circular prices are quoted on the following lower basis: Puerto Cabellos 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., Central Americans 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., Vera Cruz and Tampico 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., Maracaibos 20c. and Orinoco 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The weekly sale of Sansinena frigorifico steers is reported at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. basis c. i. f. shipping weight and that the hides were sold to New York. Havanas rule steady and a lot of 2,000 of these is reported to have sold at the old price of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Coast Mexicans are easier however and following some recent sales at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. further sales were at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Packers are offering native steers at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and branded steers at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. but buyers' views are not over 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for these and no sales are reported.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides is still rather quiet but some business has been done on the basis of prices that were being bid by tanners. One large car of 1,000 to 1,200 New York State cows with heavy bulls out has been sold at 13c. flat and also several lots of 300 to 500 hides each at 13c. flat. Some Pennsylvania buffs are being offered at 14c. and one Pennsylvania dealer is asking 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but would probably accept 14c., but no sales have been made. A bid of 15c. was refused for some late receipt all short haired heavy steers.

Californians are steady and several small lots of New York State country skins have been sold in connection with the hides noted sold ahead at \$1.35, \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and \$2.05 flat and one lot at \$1.35, \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and \$2.10 flat. One car of 7@9 lb. skins alone sold here at \$1.95 but these are described as outside cities. Buyers are bidding off on light weight skins as they are not anxious for either 4@5 lbs. or 5@7 lbs.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Market quiet. One lot of outside cities without tails sold \$4 New York freight.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—The markets abroad are in about the same position as here. Some advices from the last Berlin auction sale give an advance of 4 per cent. on both calf and hides, and other advices give advances on calf and hides of 3 per cent. Some 16@18 lb. dry Java kips are being offered here at 18c. c. i. f.

## Boston.

Ohio buffs are mostly held at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and some sales were reported at this price but tanners now are not inclined to bid over 14c. but no sales are reported. Southern are steady with up to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked for best Northern lots and down to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. far South.

## THE DANGER IN FREE HIDES.

It appears that the livestock men of this country have not only gotten the worst of it in the revamping of the tariff and putting hides on the free list, but that there is much danger in the doors being thrown open for dangerous diseases to both man and animals by the indiscriminate receipt of hides from all parts of the world. Dr. James Law, probably the highest authority on animal diseases in this country, has called attention to this fact, and says that unless the most rigid disinfection is ordered the danger to public health will be great. Those who are responsible for this condition should be held accountable for the results which follow.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

# RETSOF

# Chicago Section

Good evening! How's your pellagra?

Hogs were—are—will be—oh, forget it!

That doggone car strike is still on the fire.

Hogs is hogs, there's no getting away from that.

Song by McCann: "I wonder who's getting it now?"

Aviators are talking of visiting Mars now. Then, good-bye Cook and Peary.

The pole seems to have assumed the shape of a gigantic interrogation point—no, two of 'em!

"Just a little bit off the top" is what Dr. Cook should have brought back to convince these skeptics.

Professional speculators of note are putting out a few lines of short wheat, also selling October ribs quietly.

Grammatically, which is correct? "Is the white of an egg yellow?" Or, "Are the white of an egg yellow?"—By Bugs.

City heads of departments think they can use \$10,000,000 in "permanent city improvements"—whatever that may mean.

"School days, school days, dear old golden rule days" looks like a doggoned lie, if Willie's mug these days is any barometer.

Most of the boys, while not exactly disputing this reincarnation business, act like they want to get all that is coming to 'em this time.

Isn't there enough glory in having reached the North Pole without knocking the other fellow? Time and events will reveal the real manly man.

Nothing doing at all nowadays in Chicago. A few dinky murders, several petty larceny suicides and a graft probe stuck fast in what would seem a sure thing.

**D. I. DAVIS & CO.**  
Successors  
WILDER & DAVIS,  
**PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS**  
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**The Thomore Mfg. Co.**  
226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
**Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms**  
**FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS**  
W. B. THOMAS, President.

Divorces are to be done away with and injunctions issued instead. They stick better than divorces and are totally unromantic. Poor advertisement, too.

Now the oyster season has come, one's mind naturally reverts to Oyster Bay and wonders whatever struck it. Never hear of it anymore, nor him, either, except as a trapper.

Six full pages of North Pole and one little paragraph about the aviators for the last ten days. Such is fame, anyhow. Remember Admiral Dewey? He lasted nearly a week as a hero.

The labor parade Monday was smaller than preceding year, owing to the fact that numbers of unions refused to walk, asserting that the union movement has outgrown the necessity for such demonstrations.

The "hold-up" season has opened. Best record is four in one day—not night, understand, and we're with a brand new chief of police, too! We look to an extra good crop of crime this winter, especially along robbing lines.

Peary telegraphs he nailed his to the pole, while Cook stuck his'n in the ice, he says. Give them all the credit due them, for there sure is not a whole lot of pleasure attached to the job, and all kinds of chances of never coming back.

Number one ribs and loins took a jump of six cents per pound during the week, and butchers claim they cannot cut up such stuff under 40 cents per pound. Other grades of

meat were unchanged, although the packers are paying more for cattle.

Just to show you the good roads idea is taking hold, the Lusitania crossed the Atlantic in four days last trip. That's some better than four months some years ago, when the Atlantic was practically a trackless waste. Wouldn't take her long to hit bottom at that speed.

Packers' convention, October 18, 19 and 20. Less than half a dozen weeks to train in. Interest therein is exceedingly keen in Chicago, and in Cincinnati keener, if anything. Got something of a chairman for the Banquet Committee again this year, too, if anyone should ask you!

Pellagra seems to have come to stay a while and has first place, appendicitis being second choice. Pellagra is given the preferred position simply because no one knows what it is, while out of 200 operations for appendicitis two cases qualified. Now, ye fashionables, contract pellagra; get it anyhow.

Oh, yes, the Pole! We must not overlook or underrate the pole; not this particular pole, anyhow. This pole was jabbed into the north end of the earth by some person or persons unknown, evidently with malice aforethought, as there have been some seven hundred lives and over lost in trying to locate this particular pole. Now that it has been found it is up to our list of good old grafters, political and otherwise, to devise some means of converting whatever may go with the pole into material that can be traded for automobiles, joy water, real estate and bank accounts—in other words, for "the junk."

## PACKAGES THAT DON'T LEAK WHITE PINE COOPERAGE

Kits, Eighths, Quarters, Halves

For Packing and Shipping

## TRIPE, PIGS' FEET AND PICKLE PRODUCTS

NOTE: Packages made of Second Growth New England Pine are absolutely tight and do not have to be paraffined or silicated.

Complete Stock Carried in Chicago

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EDWIN C. PRICE, President

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Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

**Quality Guaranteed      Prices Moderate**

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THE ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR**

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But the **EXCELLENCE OF TO-DAY***

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TION HEADQUARTERS**

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1818 LA SALLE HOTEL

411 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG.

139 EXCHANGE BLDG.

CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 30.....	22,780	3,436	30,151	23,910
Tuesday, Aug. 31.....	5,636	1,244	8,850	19,579
Wednesday, Sept. 1.....	16,622	2,680	20,393	31,650
Thursday, Sept. 2.....	5,730	1,255	12,651	16,008
Friday, Sept. 3.....	1,784	377	10,223	9,554
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	131	50	5,980	4,345
Total last week.....	52,749	9,083	88,248	105,626
Previous week.....	57,482	7,631	94,239	101,333
Cor. week, 1908.....	69,784	8,635	92,728	131,345
Cor. week, 1907.....	70,280	8,480	110,465	92,539

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 30.....	6,062	339	8,484
Tuesday, Aug. 31.....	3,620	180	2,049
Wednesday, Sept. 1.....	5,203	179	4,343
Thursday, Sept. 2.....	3,078	81	4,821
Friday, Sept. 3.....	3,194	238	3,265
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	439	1	1,537
Total last week.....	21,556	1,017	24,519
Previous week.....	20,536	845	22,841
Cor. week, 1908.....	29,161	1,016	14,172
Cor. week, 1907.....	30,346	613	28,088

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 4, 1909.....	1,732,970	4,900,814	2,491,492
Same period, 1908.....	1,927,578	5,400,439	2,599,110
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Sept. 4, 1909.....			316,000
Week previous.....			305,000
Year ago.....			380,000
Two years ago.....			387,000
Year to Sept. 4, 1909.....			16,094,000
Same period, 1908.....			19,048,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
Week to Sept. 4, 1909.....	195,000	241,500	246,500
Week ago.....	211,900	236,000	225,000
Year ago.....	228,400	256,500	306,600
Two years ago.....	225,500	241,500	225,800

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 4:			
Armour & Co.....	14,500		
Swift & Co.....	11,200		
S. & S. Co.....	7,500		
Morris & Co.....	4,700		
Anglo-American.....	5,000		
Boyd & Lunham.....	2,560		
Hammond.....	6,100		
Western P. Co.....	3,500		
Boore & Co.....	2,100		
Roberts & Onke.....	1,300		
Others.....	8,700		
Totals.....	67,200		
Previous week.....	75,700		
Same week, 1908.....	81,400		
Same week, 1907.....	90,900		
Year to Sept. 4, 1909.....	3,510,100		
Same period, 1908.....	4,365,500		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 4, 1909.....	\$6.70	\$7.93	\$4.65	\$7.10
Last week.....	6.65	7.87	4.60	7.20
Year ago.....	6.15	6.72	5.90	5.60
Two years ago.....	6.05	5.87	5.25	6.70
Three years ago.....	5.60	6.08	5.20	7.20

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$7.00@8.00
Good to choice steers.....	6.50@7.00
Medium to good steers.....	5.75@6.25
Common to good steers.....	5.25@5.75
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.00
Inferior killers.....	4.75@5.25
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.90@4.50
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.75
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.25
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@4.75

Butcher bulls.....	3.75@5.10
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@3.50
Good to choice calves.....	7.75@8.00
Medium calves.....	7.00@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.50
Range steers.....	4.25@6.50
Range cows.....	3.50@4.50

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.20@8.45
Fair to good heavy.....	8.10@8.35
Good to choice light.....	8.05@8.35
Light mixed.....	7.75@8.20
Common light.....	7.60@7.90
Butcher weights.....	8.20@8.42½
Mixed weights.....	7.85@8.00
Rough packing.....	7.40@7.75
Pigs.....	6.80@7.75
Boars.....	2.00@4.00
Stags.....	7.65@8.50

## SHEEP.

Range wethers.....	\$4.00@4.90
Range lambs.....	7.00@7.50
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.75
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Native wethers.....	4.00@5.00
Good to choice native ewes.....	4.00@4.75
Fair to good native ewes.....	3.00@4.00
Native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Range yearlings.....	4.75@5.50
Range ewes.....	3.50@4.50
Feeding ewes.....	5.50@6.50
Feeding yearlings.....	4.75@5.40

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$22.87½	\$22.87½	\$22.87½	\$22.87½
January.....	17.85	17.87½	12.82½	17.82½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.30	12.30	12.25	12.30
October.....	12.27½	12.27½	12.25	12.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	11.80
October.....	11.67½	11.70	11.65	11.67½

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1909.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	22.95	22.95	22.95	22.95
January.....	17.90	17.92½	17.82½	17.82½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.30	12.32½	12.30	12.32½
October.....	12.32½	12.32½	12.30	12.30
November.....	11.92½	11.95	11.87½	11.87½
January.....	10.67½	10.67½	10.62½	10.62½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.50	11.50	11.77½	11.77½
October.....	11.67½	11.70	11.67½	11.67½
January.....	9.47½	9.47½	9.42½	9.42½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	23.00	23.15	23.00	23.10
January.....	17.55	17.87½	17.05	17.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.30	12.30	12.12½	12.20
October.....	12.30	12.30	12.10	12.15
November.....	11.87½	11.87½	11.62½	11.70
January.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.45	10.57½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.50	11.80	11.42½	11.55
October.....	11.67½	11.67½	11.40	11.47½
January.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.32½	9.42½

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	23.25	23.25	23.22	23.25
January.....	17.95	18.10	17.92	18.07

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.25	12.25	12.17	12.17
October.....	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.15
January.....	10.65	10.67	10.60	10.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.67	11.67	11.62	11.67
October.....	11.57	11.57	11.50	11.57
January.....	10.47	9.55	9.45	9.55

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	23.35	23.52½	23.35	23.52½
January.....	18.05	18.27½	17.95	18.27½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.15	12.15	12.12½	12.15
October.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.12½	12.17½
January.....	10.67½	10.75	10.60	10.72½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.67½	11.75	11.65	11.75
October.....	11.55	11.60	11.52½	11.60
January.....	9.55	9.60½	9.47½	9.62½

†Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@30
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	9	@12½
Beef Stew.....	12½	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@13
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@13
Corned Ribs.....	9	@9
Corned Flanks.....	6	@6
Round Steaks.....	12	@18
Round Roasts.....	12½	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	12	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11	@13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	9	@9
Rollad Roast.....	12½	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	22	@25
Stew.....	10	@14
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	20	@20
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@12
Shoulders.....	10	@14
Hind Quarters.....	14	@18
Fore Quarters.....	11	@13
Rib and Loin Chops.....	15	@24

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	@15
Pork Chops.....	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	11½ @24
Pork Tenderloins.....	@30
Pork Butts.....	12 @14
Soare Ribs.....	10 @12
Blades.....	@6
Hocks.....	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	@8
Leaf Lard.....	@14

## Veal.

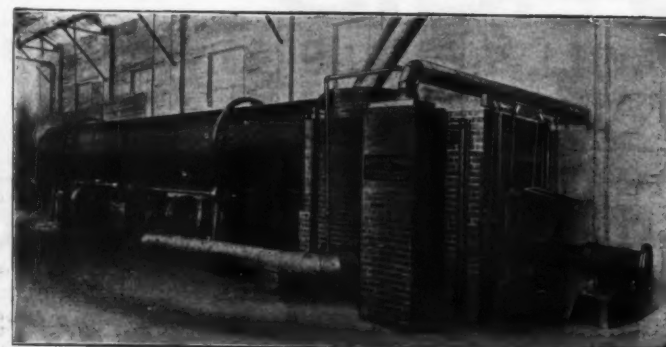
Hind Quarters.....	12	@14
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	14	@16
Breasts.....	9	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@12
Cutlets.....	20	@24
Rib and Loin Chops.....	10	@22

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@8
Tallow.....	@4
Bone.....	@1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	@65
Calfskins, over 15 lbs.....	@13½

AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED

## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Good native steers	11 1/2	@
Native steers, medium	10	9 1/2 @
Heifers, good	10	@
Cows	7	6 1/2 @
Hind Quarters, choice	14	@
Fore Quarters, choice	8	@

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6	4 1/2 @
Steer Chucks	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	6 1/2	@
Medium Plates	4 1/2	@
Steer Plates	5 1/2	@
Cow Rounds	8	6 1/2 @
Steer Rounds	9 1/2	@
Cow Loins, Medium	12	@
Steer Loins, Heavy	21	@
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25	@
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20	@
Strip Loins	8	7 1/2 @
Shin Butts	11	@
Shoulder Clods	7	@
Rolls	9 1/2	@
Rump Butts	10	7 @
Trimnings	4	@ 5 1/2
Shank	4	@
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11	6 @
Cow Ribs; Heavy	17	@
Steer Ribs, Light	13	@
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18	@
Loins Ends, steer, native	12 1/2	@
Loins Ends, cow	10	@
Hanging Tenderloins	6	@
Flank Steak	7	@ 10
Hind Shanks	8 1/2	@

## Beef Offal.

Livers	5	4 1/2 @
Hearts	4 1/2	@
Tongues	12	@
Sweetbreads	18	@
Ox Tail, per lb.	4	3 1/2 @
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@
Brains	4	@
Kidneys, each	5	@

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2	@
Light Carcass	10	@
Good Carcass	13	@
Good Saddles	14 1/2	@
Medium Racks	9	@
Good Racks	10 1/2	@

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@
Sweetbreads	50	@
Plucks	30	@
Heads, each	12	@

## Lamb.

Medium Caul	9	@
Good Caul	12	@
Round Dressed Lambs	14	@
Saddles, Caul	13	@
R. D. Lamb Racks	11	@
Caul Lamb Racks	10	@
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 1/2	@
Lamb Fries, per pair	6	@
Lamb Tongues, each	8	@
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2	@
Good Sheep	10	@
Medium Saddles	11 1/2	@
Good Saddles	12	@
Medium Racks	8	@
Good Racks	8 1/2	@
Mutton Legs	11	@
Mutton Stew	6	@
Mutton Loins	11	@
Steep Tongues, each	3	@
Sheep Heads, each	8	@

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11	@ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	15 1/2	@
Leaf Lard	12 1/2	@
Tenderloins	23	@
Spare Ribs	9	@
Butts	14 1/2	@
Hocks	6	@
Trimnings	9	@
Tails	5	@
Snouts	4	@
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@
Pigs' Heads	5	@
Blade Bones	5 1/2	@
Cheek Meat	7	@
Hog Plucks	5	@
Neck Bones	2 1/2	@
Skinned Shoulders	11	@
Pork Hearts	4 1/2	@
Pork Kidneys	3	@
Pork Tongues	9	@
Slip Bones	4	@
Tail Bones	4 1/2	@
Brains	5	@
Backfat	11	@
Hams	12	@
Calas	8	@
Bellies	11 1/2	@
Shoulders	11	@

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8	@
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	7 1/2	@
Choice Bologna	8 1/2	@
Viennas	10	@

Frankfurters	10	@
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8	@
Tongue	10	@
White Tongue	10	@
Minced Sausage	10 1/2	@
Prepared Sausage	11 1/2	@
New England Sausage	11 1/2	@
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 1/2	@
Special Compressed Ham	11 1/2	@
Berliner Sausage	10	@
Boneless Butts in casings	—	@
Oxford Butts in casings	—	@
Polish Sausage	9	@
Garlic Sausage	9	@
Smoked Sausage	9 1/2	@
Farm Sausage	13	@
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2	@
Pork Sausage, short link	10	@
Special Prepared Sausage	10	@
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8	@
Hams, Bologna	9	@

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	19 1/2	@
German Salami, Medium Dry	17	@
Italian Salami	20	@
Holsteiner	13 1/2	@
Mettwurst, New	—	@
Farmer	14 1/2	@
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	18 1/2	@

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.50	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00	
Bologna, 1-50	4.00	
Bologna, 2-20	3.50	
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50	
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00	

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.80
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	13.00	@
Plate Beef	12.50	@
Prime Mess Beef	12.00	@
Extra Mess Beef	11.00	@
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50	@ 22.00
Rump Butts	11.00	@
Mess Pork	22.50	@
Clear Fat Backs	23.00	@
Family Back Pork	22.00	@
Bean Pork	18.50	@

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	14 1/2	@
Pure lard	13 1/2	@
Lard substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@
Lard, compound	8 1/4	@
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	48	@
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	—	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago 13 1/2 @ 17

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	13 1/2	@
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13 1/4	@
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13 1/4	@
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	11 1/2	@
Regular Plates	11 1/2	@
Short Clears	—	@
Butts	10 1/2	@
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	—	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15 1/2	@
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 1/2	@
Skinned Hams	15	@
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	10	@
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	10	@
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	—	@
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	12 1/2	@
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@8 avg.	12 1/2	@
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	16 1/2	@
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.	14 1/2	@
Dried Beef Sets	16	@
Dried Beef Sides	17	@
Dried Beef Knuckles	17 1/4	@
Dried Beef Outsides	15 1/2	@
Regular Rolled Hams	20	@
Smoked Rolled Hams	21	@
Boiled Calas	15 1/2	@
Cooked Loin Rolls	24	@
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	14	@

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	17	@
Export Rounds	20	@
Middles, per set	73	@
Beef bungs, per piece	—	@
Hog casings, as packed	30	@
Hog casings, free of salt	60	@
Hog middles, per set	10	@
Hog bungs, export	13	@
Hog bungs, large mediums	8	@
Hog bungs, prime	5	@
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2	@
Imported wide sheep casings	00	@
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80	@
Imported medium sheep casings	70	@
Beef weasands	5 1/2	@
Beef bladders, medium	35	@
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—	@
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.47 1/2	@
Hoof meal, per unit	2.37 1/2	@
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.20	@
Ground tankage, 12%	2.87 1/2	@ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.37 1/2	@ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35	@ 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 30%	2.32 1/2	@ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	—	@ 10.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00	@
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00	@
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$240.00 @ \$245.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shine bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.25	@
Prime steam, loose	11.90	@
Leaf	12	@
Compound	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	13	@ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2	—	@ 12 1/2
Mutton	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2	@ 8
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6	@ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	55	@ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	54	@ 55
No. 1 lard oil	40	@ 50
No. 2 lard oil	47	@ 48
Oleo oil, extra	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	10	@ 11
Oleo stock	10	@ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65	@ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	52	@ 56
Corn oil, loose	4.40 @ 4.45	

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2	@ 8
Prime city	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
No. 1 Country	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5	@ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Bone	5	@ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Blue	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Glow Stock	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom.	@ 4 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	39	@ 39 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	39	@ 39
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	1.65 @ 1.70	

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77	@ .80
Oak pork barrels	82 1/2	@ .85
Lard tierces	1.12 @ 1.15	

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5	@ 7 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7	@ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Sugar—	—	
White, clarified	—	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	—	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	—	@ 1 1/2

Salt—	—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	—	@ 2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	—	@ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	—	@ 3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	—	@ 3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	—	@ 1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 8.

The better grades of corn-fed steers continue in scant supply and are gradually working higher, despite the fact that this week's receipts of cattle are quite liberal, Monday's supply footing up 29,600, which gave buyers the opportunity of forcing values 10@20c. lower on everything except the best grades of corn-fed steers. To-day's receipts of 17,000 include 6,000 Westerns, which leaves a very moderate supply of natives from Wednesday, and the market on choice native steers, the kind selling from 7c. up, is active and strong, with prices 10@15c. higher and a new top of 8.20 per cwt. was paid for a load of prime thick fat heavy Iowa steers, and there are quite a few sales from \$7.50@8, with a few loads of choice fat steers and extra prime yearlings at \$8@8.15. Under 7c. it is a fully steady and, in some cases, a little stronger market than we had on Monday. The outlook is unchanged, everything indicating high markets on the best grades of corn-fed steers, while the trade on the others will be influenced, more or less, by the receipts of Northwest rangiers.

Butcher stuff in liberal supply, both natives and Westerns, and the general market is 10@15c. lower on the medium cows and heifers, with canners and cutters about steady. Handy fat butcher heifers continue in good demand, but medium and cowy kinds are hard to sell. There is a good outside demand for young cows and heifers, but we, nevertheless, are not looking for any permanent higher market, for Western cattle are now coming freely and are filling the gap in many instances.

Hog trade very satisfactory, to-day's market being steady to strong with the bulk of the good prime shipping grades of all weights selling \$8.25@8.40, top \$8.45; good mixed, including medium weight packing grades, \$8.10@8.20; heavy packers, \$8@8.15; pigs, \$6.50@7.75. There is no sign of increased receipts in the near future, and it will take a slackening in the demand or more liberal supplies before the market will work permanently lower.

The sheep and lamb trade is active and strong, even though receipts continue quite liberal. There is a very good demand for all classes of feeding stock, and they find ready outlet at the highest point of the season. Native quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$7@7.60; poor to medium lambs, \$6@6.75; fat wethers, \$5@5.25; fat ewes, \$4.00@4.75; breeding ewes, \$4@4.25. Western quotations: Fat lambs, \$7.25@7.60; good to choice killing yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; good to prime wethers, \$4.85@5.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 7.

Cattle supply here yesterday was moderate for Monday, and it gave the week a good start, although medium and common grades of grass cattle sold weak to 10c. lower. The run today is 19,000 head, market steady to strong on all except the lower grade grass steers, which are a shade weaker than yesterday. A feature sale today was a string of Westerns of the "J. J." brand, at \$5.55, highest price of the season for this brand, previous shipments going at \$5.15 to \$5.35, probably not quite as mature as the consignment here today. Excellent rains in the last week have been a great boon to the market, all branches feeling the improvement, although stock cattle are most directly affected, and reaping the greatest profit. Prime fed stuff continues scarce and buyers take everything good that is offered eagerly, \$7.80 not an outside figure for strictly prime steers, either heavy weights or yearlings, although the best here to-day only reached \$7.50. The

best grass steers are firm this week, and bring \$6 to \$6.75; fair to good Westerns \$4.40 to \$5.75, Old Mexico grazed in Kansas this week at \$3.75, as compared with \$3.75 to \$3.90 for them last week. Grass cows are steady to strong this week, at \$2.80 to \$4.50, best grass heifers \$5.50, bulls \$2.60 to \$3.75, veal calves, \$5.50 to \$8.

Hogs are coming a little more freely, receipts in the past week about equal to this period a year ago. The tendency is upward, although there was an effort to bear the market here today on a run of 13,000 head, but it had small success. Top today is \$8.20, same as yesterday, and the highest figure touched this year, bulk of sales today \$7.85 to \$8.15, both heavies and medium weights reaching the high figure, light weights \$7.75 to \$8.15, pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Sheep and yearlings are stronger this week, lambs a little lower. Traders consider yearlings at \$5 to \$5.50 too cheap in comparison with lambs at \$6.75 to \$7.25, especially the light weight yearlings, which are usually sold on the basis of lambs by the retailer. Wethers are worth \$4.50 to \$5, ewes \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	8,330	8,026	7,650
Fowler .....	3,137	.....	2,352
S. & S. ....	6,767	5,146	4,056
Swift .....	7,728	6,206	6,886
Cudahy .....	6,147	4,769	3,834
Morris & Co. ....	6,894	4,649	3,212
American .....	911	.....	.....
Ruthers .....	270	306	59
Total .....	40,184	29,162	28,049

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Sept. 7.

Under the influence of the very moderate supplies of cattle last week the market firmed up considerably all along the line. Not only was all the decline of the week previous regained, but there was a new high mark for the year made for both native and Western range beefs. So far this week there has been still further improvement, and the undertone to the trade is very bullish. Natives sold up to \$7.70 and range beefs up to \$5.75. Cows and heifers have also stiffened up considerably all along the line, and there has been a broad demand for anything of this kind.

Hogs have also struck the high notch of the season, and the market is higher than it has been any time since 1892. Supplies have been disappointingly light at all markets, while the demand for pork has apparently been on the increase as both local packers and Eastern butchers have been free buyers at the high figures. Light weights still command a premium, with rough heavy hogs at the bottom of the list. The range of prices is wide on account of the wide difference in the character of supplies. With only 5,500 hogs here today the market was about a nickel higher. Tops brought \$8.10 as against \$8.05 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.85@8.05 as against \$7.70@7.85 a week ago.

There has been no very great change in situation as far as sheep are concerned. Both packers and feeder buyers are taking the stuff freely and the receipts have fallen below expectations. Prices are very little different from a week ago, but with the present moderate supply and the big general demand the undertone to the trade is most decidedly bullish. Some 47,000 feeder sheep and lambs were sent to the country last week out of a total 80,000 head received. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good lambs, \$6.15@6.75; good to choice yearlings, \$5@5.35; fair to good yearlings, \$4.65@5; good to choice wethers, \$4.40@4.75; fair to good wethers, \$4.10@4.40; good to choice ewes, \$4.10@4.35; fair to good ewes, \$3.65@4.10.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.

The market for all kinds of fat cattle continues to hold a good tone and prices are being well sustained. The supplies are fairly large and include a liberal proportion of stock that is not above feeder condition as to flesh, but there have been big rains all over the corn belt and the demand for feeders has picked up considerably. There is not much difference compared with a week ago in the prices for fat native cattle, but all of the rangiers are on a lower turn. Best steers here during the past week sold at \$7.70 and the bulk of fat native beefs at \$6.50@6.90. Range steers largely \$3.80@4.50 cows and heifers \$2.75@3.50 for bulk stockers and feeders \$4@4.75, veal calves bulk \$6@7.50.

Hogs are now selling at the record prices in the history of these yards and the situation seems to favor still further advances unless there is a big increase in the number coming to market. There are not many pigs or underweight light coming as yet, but it is nearing time for these to begin to show up. The range in prices is narrow, with the best butchers now selling at \$8.20 and the bulk of all offerings at \$8@8.15.

The run of sheep is not large and there has not been much change in prices of late. Choice fat lambs are selling up to \$7.40 and feeders find ready outlet at \$6@6.25 fat ewes are worth around \$4.40 and wethers \$4.75 for good ones.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Sept. 4, 1909:

### CATTLE.

Chicago .....	31,193
Kansas City .....	40,184
Omaha .....	35,160
St. Joseph .....	14,787
Cudahy .....	492
Sioux City .....	3,561
Wichita .....	1,898
South St. Paul .....	5,279
Indianapolis .....	5,117
New York and Jersey City .....	9,351
Fort Worth .....	12,048
Philadelphia .....	4,325

### HOGS.

Chicago .....	63,729
Kansas City .....	36,013
Omaha .....	29,650
St. Joseph .....	25,793
Cudahy .....	4,482
Sioux City .....	15,208
Ottumwa .....	7,841
Cedar Rapids .....	7,137
Wichita .....	11,161
South St. Paul .....	19,156
Indianapolis .....	19,035
New York and Jersey City .....	25,542
Fort Worth .....	15,965
Philadelphia .....	3,964

### SHEEP.

Chicago .....	79,912
Kansas City .....	28,049
Omaha .....	31,722
St. Joseph .....	10,897
Cudahy .....	484
Sioux City .....	624
Wichita .....	27
South St. Paul .....	3,318
Indianapolis .....	1,944
New York and Jersey City .....	45,335
Fort Worth .....	1,411
Philadelphia .....	11,178

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York .....	808	—	8,048
Boston .....	2,882	140	2,615
Philadelphia .....	1,298	—	—
Baltimore .....	600	—	—
Montreal .....	3,421	—	—
Exports to—			
London .....	2,831	—	6,289
Liverpool .....	4,382	140	2,375
Glasgow .....	656	—	—
Manchester .....	1,200	—	—
Totals to all ports .....	9,069	140	10,663
Totals to all ports last week ..	4,925	—	7,393



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Sept. 10.—The market was quiet with the tone a little easier. Western steam, \$12.70; city steam, \$12.25; refined, Continent, \$13; South American, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compounds, \$7.62½@7.87½.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 90s. Pork, prime mess, 101s. 3d.; shoulders, 60s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 60s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 69s.; short ribs, 72s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 71s.; 35@40 lbs., 69s. 6d.; backs, 67s.; bellies 69s. Tallow, 28s. 3d. Turpentine, 41s. 9d. Rosin, common, 8s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 61s. 3d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 62s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s. 6d.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 61 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 6d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 23s. 4½d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little easier with speculative profit taking.

### Tallow.

The market was quiet and steady. Prices are steadily held.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was steady with offerings light. Oleo was quoted at 12¼@13c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and a little easier for near deliveries while distant deliveries were firm. Prices on the opening call were: September, \$5.73@5.78; October, \$5.74@5.76; November, \$5.75@5.77; December, \$5.75@5.77; January, \$5.75@5.79; March, \$5.80@5.90; May, \$6.02@6.03; July, \$6.09@6.10.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Hogs steady; bulk of prices, \$8.10@8.35; light weights, \$8@8.45; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.85@8.50; heavies, \$7.65@8.50; rough heavies, \$7.65@7.90; Yorkers, \$8.35@8.40; pigs, \$7.30@8.25. Cattle steady; beefs, \$4.25@8.30; cows and heifers, \$2.30@6.30; Texas steers, \$4.15@5.35; stockers and feeders, \$3@5; Western, \$4.15@6.30. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.80@5; Western, \$3.10@5; yearlings, \$4.60@5.50; lambs, \$4.50@7.65.

Kansas City, Sept. 10.—Hog market slow, at \$7.25@8.25.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Hogs steady, at \$5.75@8.40.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—Hogs slow, at \$8.10@8.65.

East Liberty, O.—Sept. 10.—Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs slow. Heavy, \$8.60@8.65; medium, \$8.50@8.55; heavy Yorkers, \$8.40@8.50; light, \$8.50@8.25; pigs, \$7.75@8.10; sheep steady.

East Buffalo, Sept. 10.—Market for hogs opened strong; 4,000 on sale at \$8.60@8.85.

Cleveland, Sept. 10.—Hogs slow, at \$8.40@8.50.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—Hogs higher, at \$8.40@8.60.

Omaha, Sept. 10.—Hogs steady, at \$7.70@8.10.

Louisville, Sept. 10.—Hogs steady at \$8@8.20.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 9, 1909.—Business during the past week has been quiet after the heavy business done last week. Stocks here, especially of the choice grades, are exhausted, and stocks of other grades have been reduced to a more moderate compass. The market is steady and indications point to an advance in values rather than the reverse. Neutral lard is quiet, as European buyers refuse to follow the advance asked from this side. Cotton oil is active and important transactions have taken place both in old crop and new crop goods.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.

## MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The situation in provisions is still a strong one. Cash ribs and lard are both commanding a premium over the September options. There has been no ribs delivered so far this month and the little lard that was put out was quickly snapped up and exported. The cash situation has never been stronger in the history of the trade, and yet the options are weak at times, owing to the lack of a leader. The packers give the market good support when necessary, but are not anxious buyers. There are occasional breaks, due to liquidation by longs, but recoveries are as rapid and our general advice is buy on these breaks. The hog may continue to come in for a few days, but then we believe they will let up again for the present.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	6	5,000
Kansas City	200	2	200
Omaha	500	6,500	1,200
St. Louis	1,000	8,803	100
St. Joseph	100	2,300	100
Sioux City	200	5,000	100
Ft. Worth	500	600	100

Cincinnati	184	913	556
Pittsburg	200	3,500	200
Indianapolis		3,000	
Peoria		200	
Milwaukee		2,624	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1909.

Chicago	26,000	27,155	20,000
Kansas City	22,000	5,891	9,000
Omaha	10,500	3,300	12,000
St. Louis	13,100	6,500	3,000
St. Joseph	3,500	3,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,700	2,900	200
Ft. Worth	3,500	2,800	400
Pittsburg	2,200	5,000	3,500
E. Buffalo	3,900	9,600	12,000
Indianapolis	500	1,000	
New York	4,297	6,701	15,100

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909.

Chicago	7,000	8,447	28,000
Kansas City	21,000	10,523	5,000
Omaha	10,000	6,000	11,000
St. Louis	7,500	3,582	3,500
St. Joseph	2,300	4,000	400
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	.....
Ft. Worth	3,400	1,500	.....
Cincinnati	452	3,877	366
Pittsburg	.....	1,500	300
E. Buffalo	125	3,500	2,000
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	
Peoria	.....	500	
Milwaukee	.....	2,671	
New York	600	3,314	5,928

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1909.

Chicago	18,000	18,234	28,000
Kansas City	14,000	8,420	11,000
Omaha	8,000	6,000	13,000
St. Louis	5,000	17,205	2,500
St. Joseph	2,500	4,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	850	2,833	1,500
Pittsburg	.....	2,500	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	2,400	8,000
Indianapolis	1,800	5,000	
Peoria	.....	900	
Milwaukee	.....	4,078	
New York	1,628	4,385	10,430

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909.

Chicago	4,500	12,000	17,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	7,000	16,500
St. Louis	3,600	7,970	2,000
St. Joseph	2,200	3,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	1,400	.....
Ft. Worth	2,800	3,000	2,100
Cincinnati	1,058	1,834	810
Pittsburg	.....	2,500	
E. Buffalo	250	3,400	5,400
Indianapolis	.....	5,000	
Peoria	.....	1,100	
Milwaukee	.....	1,684	
New York	1,063	1,429	5,616

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909.

Chicago	3,000	10,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	700	2,800	7,500
St. Louis	4,000	7,476	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	3,300	5,000
Sioux City	300	2,000	200
Ft. Worth	1,000	2,500	300
Pittsburg	.....	7,100	
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,916	4	2,531	30,977	8,714
Sixtieth street	2,604	25	4,939	3,522	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	9,104	11,778
Lehigh Valley	3,455	—	1,850	9,524	—
Communipaw	954	—	—	954	—
Weehawken	85	—	—	—	—
Scattering	198	68	144	978	5,050
Totals	10,122	97	8,994	45,535	25,542
Totals last week	10,408	91	8,144	40,691	25,731

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	1,402
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	1,222
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	1,176
Schwarzschild & Ss. Minnewaska	246	1,013
Schwarzschild & Ss. Thespis	153	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnewaska	316	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Thespis	153	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Minnewaska	—	1,175
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	1,210
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	850
Total exports	868	8,048
Total exports last week	675	6,802

## Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

## Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

# Retail Section

## THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

### How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

(Copyright, 1909, by Frank Farrington.)

#### III.—GETTING UP ADVERTISEMENTS.—(Continued.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The is the eleventh of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are as well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-earner as it can to the retailer.]

In writing and making up the advertisement the writer ought to be familiar with the talking points of the goods he is to describe. He should know to what classes of people they appeal and then he will know what points to emphasize with display. Your buyers are of two classes—people who want the goods and the people who may be made to want them.

The advertising of a cut-rate store of any sort requires rather different treatment from that of another store. The main argument of this store is admittedly the price. The low rate at which standard goods are sold is the great drawing card of the establishment. This means that in following out this line of work, to make the advertising draw the most people, there should be a well-displayed head which shall show that the store is a cut-rate store, and that it frankly bases its claim for patronage upon price. The advertisement then ought to contain as many standard items with the prices as can be shown in clear readable type, well leaded (the lines being separated by more space than a single lead will make). The prices given ought to be such as will be recognized as below the normal local market.

#### Points to Know About Type.

There are a few cardinal points about type that the advertiser ought to know, even if he does not endeavor to make himself familiar with the more intricate details.

The point system of measuring type, which has supplanted almost entirely the old arbitrary name system for the various sizes, is based upon the division of an inch in height into 72 parts, each being one point. The sizes of type as originally named are given below and the modern point size with them. This enables one to know how many lines of type of a given size any space will take. There is to be allowed, of course, in estimating this, the leads between the lines of type. Unless otherwise specified a single lead of two points thickness is inserted between lines. Matter is made more conspicuous or easily read by double-leading or inserting two leads instead of one, or in some instances the type is set solid, with no leads at all, which makes more difficult reading.

Here are the sizes and names of type. The modern point name being given first and then the old name: 3½ point, brilliant; 4 or 4½ point, diamond; 5 point, pearl; 5½ point, agate; 6 point, nonpareil; 7 point, minion; 8 point, brevier; 9 point, bourgeois; 10 point, long primer; 11 point, small pica; 12 point, pica; 14 point, English; 18 point, great primer.

Nearly all advertising space is sold by the agate line, and is figured 14 agate lines to the inch. Eight points is as small a letter as it is desirable to use in advertising, except in rare instances, and ten point is better.

It should be noted that types vary in

width as well as in height. The same size letter may be made in a condensed style, so that a line will take a fourth more letters than it would in standard size type; and in an extended or fat type that will take a fourth less than it would take in standard type.

Large display types run to 48 point, and big letters are in stock in most print shops for use in poster work. These large letters are made of wood and can be made any size, but they have no place in newspaper advertising. It is not the largest type that sells the most goods, any more than it is the man who plays the violin loudest that pleases most listeners.

#### Care of Cuts Used in Advertising.

The cuts used in advertising should have the best of care. No matter whether these cuts cost you anything or not, preserve them all in a systematic way in boxes with the faces protected. Any cut that may be in demand against should be saved, and the rest sold for their metal value.

To treat cuts like so much pig iron is to ruin them forever for use as illustrations. After use in the paper, get them back from the printer before they get lost or injured. Wrap them, with a proof on the outside of the wrapper, putting a piece of cardboard over the face of the cut inside of the wrapping. Then file them away conveniently.

Don't forget that variety is the salt of newspaper advertising. You may advertise the same goods day after day, issue after issue if you will, but do not use the same language or display to do it.

Vary the wording of your advertisements constantly and don't get into a rut. Above all things, change your advertisement every time. Never run the same copy twice. If you do, I certainly will make it a point to haunt you.

#### THE RETAILER AND CREDITS.

By W. E. Rice, Cleveland, O.

(Continued from last week.)

#### How Credit Causes High Prices.

The consumer must recompense the dealer for the loss to him of interest on capital and from bad accounts, and this recompense is made to the merchant in the form of an advance in the selling price. Further, the very nature of credit involving a postponement in the time of payment, creates in the consumer an inclination to gratify his wants with a

freedom that would be entirely lacking if cash were the basis of his dealing. In this way an extra, and it might be said an excessive demand for goods is created; and this demand, not being at all times and in all lines of articles easily met or satisfied, produces an advance in prices. This advance the consumer must pay, and in most instances is perfectly willing to pay, for the reason that his credit enables him to prepare for the due date of payment, and he will discount the possibilities of the future in his desire to possess the things of the present.

Credit is sought for almost every want and desire of man. The range of credit functions begins with the actual necessities of life and ends with the rarest forms of luxury. It is a debatable question whether those who seek credit for the necessities of life, by which are meant food and other things absolutely required to preserve health and a minimum of comfort, are not more harmed than benefited by the credit they secure. In this class may be considered laborers, tradesmen and mechanics who are working for wages payable weekly, semi-monthly or monthly.

With the amount of a month's wages in hand at the beginning of a month, a well-behaved husband and prudent wife, held to cash payments, will accommodate themselves to their known means; they will not pay a larger sum for house rent than their income warrants; they will not indulge in luxuries that their means will not justify, but will endeavor to save something, be it ever so little, to form the nucleus of a fund for the time when the man, the provider, may be out of employment, or sickness come upon them. Reverse the picture and put them on a credit basis and the gratification of their wants not being restrained by the necessity of parting with the cash in hand, but rather stimulated by the thought that Mr. So-and-So will wait for his money until pay-day, the desire to secure some other boon which requires the outlay of spot cash prevails, and the thing is done. Mr. So-and-So does not get his money on time, and the people are in debt.

This is a very simple word picture of an every-day experience. Can it be avoided? Possibly not under our present economic system; but any measures of restraint which will curtail the evils of credit among this class of people, evils to them morally and financially, as well as evils to the dealer, should be invoked. One effective method would be to restrict the amount of credit to be allowed in a week, to insist upon payment when due on pain of a withdrawal of credit, and an agreement among the dealers that they will not extend credit to anyone who has been rejected on the grounds mentioned until a settlement is made.

(To be continued.)

#### SUNDAY CLOSING AT SAN ANTONIO.

Patrons of butcher shops of San Antonio, Tex., must, on and after September 12, avail themselves of Saturday marketing, as by the butchers' agreement their shops will observe Sunday closing. At a mass meeting of the master butchers in the association rooms of the Retail Merchants' Association last week the subject of Sunday closing of the butcher shops was discussed to the smallest detail. It was unanimously agreed by the fifty butchers present that all butchers join the Retail Merchants' Association, and that the butchers so joined be an adjunct association of the Retail Merchants' Association, reaping benefits of membership and obtaining assistance of the association in matters pertaining to their trade.

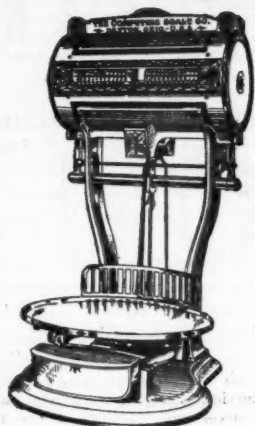
#### A SCRAP-BOOK HINT

If you want to have a complete book on Retail Advertising, save the Farrington articles on "The Retail Butcher and Advertising" that are running in current issues of The National Provisioner, and paste them into a well bound scrap-book of convenient size.

When the series is ended you will have a volume that will cover all of the kinds of advertising that is profitable for the average retail store. This matter is all valuable and worth saving for future study and reference.



# They Never Wear Out



The new low platform  
DAYTON Scale.

**THE SPRINGS** of a **correctly** made automatic **spring scale** will **never** give out. Exhaustive scientific and practical tests prove this fact beyond controversy.

Continual use and years of service will **dull** the **edge** of the **finest knife-edge bearing**, especially the thin wafer-like blade of the **main pivot** of a large capacity **pendulum scale**.

**City Sealers** are now testing and sealing **spring scales** which have been in constant use for over 30 years.

**Clothes do not make the man, neither** does **paint** and **gold stripes** make a **computing scale**. It is the **working parts** which must **stand the test** of years of service; it is therefore important to buy your scale from those **who know** how they should be built.

**THE DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALE** is proven to be the **only practical** and **scientifically** built scale. **All claims** of its makers are **verified** by actual use.

Send for our **free** catalogue before buying elsewhere.

Date.....  
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,  
Chicago.  
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your Automatic Scale explained to me.  
This does not place me under obligation to purchase.  
NAME .....  
STREET and No. ....  
TOWN .....  
BUSINESS .....STATE .....

The  
Computing Scale  
Company  
MANUFACTURERS  
DAYTON, OHIO.

**MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.**  
New York Office, 11 E. 14th St.  
Boston Office, 163 Congress St. 27 State St., Chicago

## MISSOURI AND BUTCHERS' LICENSES.

The report that the Missouri State Retail Merchants' Association had voted down a resolution favoring a State law to compel all meat cutters to pass a State examination and take out a license is now stated to have been an error. Secretary John H. Schofield of the United Master Butchers of America, who led the fight for the resolution, writes The National Provisioner that the resolution was adopted with only 22 votes in opposition. The retail butchers of the State figure very largely in membership and influence in the association, which may account for the final victory for butchers' licensing.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. C. McClanahan has purchased the meat and grocery business of Turner Pruiett at Elk Creek, Neb.

P. Pierce has purchased the meat business of S. C. Hammond at Junction City, Kas.

The meat market of Morris & Sons, at Beloit, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

Homer Le Clare has opened a meat market at Junction City, Kas.

T. J. Mullins has sold out his meat market at Abbeville, Kas.

Mullinix Bros. have bought back their old meat market at Hooker, Okla., from Irvin & James.

A. M. Hinkle has sold out his grocery and meat business at Pawhuska, Okla., to J. C. Clark of Dexter.

J. H. Clark has again engaged in the meat business at Randlett, Okla.

Ingle & Carney have purchased the meat business of Clarence Paul at Blue Rapids, Kas.

H. S. Beardsley has engaged in the grocery and meat business at Oberlin, Kas.

J. Elmer Rogers will open a meat market at Smith Center, Kas.

Mr. Harner is about to move his butcher shop into the Meade & Sowards building, at Great Bend, Kas.

William Asman has sold out his stock of meats at Conklin, Mich., to Samuel McNitt.

M. Duffy & Sons have sold their stock of groceries and meats at Lake City, Mich., to Fisher & Kibby.

Calkins & Nichols have purchased the meat and grocery business of Greece & Wetzel at Coldwater, Mich.

Richmond & Kreisher have sold out their stock of meats at Saranac, Mich., to D. C. Jones.

C. E. Harter has sold his grocery and meat business at Pittsford, Mich., to Chester Forbes, who takes possession November 1.

P. A. Hulst & Co. have been succeeded in the meat business at Charlotte, Mich., by Doolittle & Stone.

The Michigan Beef Company has been incorporated at Detroit, Mich., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

George H. Richardson has purchased the

## Agents Wanted

The Ideal  
Saw Sharpener.



## THE IDEAL SAW SHARPENER

Every time your saw is sharpened it costs you 12½ cents. After one hundred and twenty saws have been sharpened you are out \$15 with nothing to show for it. Why not get this automatic machine and save this \$15 plus lots of future dollars? Price with automatic setting attachment, \$20.

**Rotary File & Machine Company**  
589 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Good Market of P. T. H. Pierson at Stanton, Mich.

Gus White has opened a meat market at Stevenson, Wash.

Frank White has opened a new meat market at Davenport, Wash.

Hubler Bros. have opened a meat market at Corvallis.

Perkins & Machen, of Wendling, Ore., are opening a branch meat market in Coburg.

F. L. Shank, a butcher of Edmonds, has opened a market at Richmond Beach, Wash.

Frank Whitman has disposed of his butcher shop at Springfield, Ore., to Charles Hardt.

C. L. Howard has succeeded Hamilton & Howard in the meat business at Vancouver, Wash.

A. J. Bewley has purchased the Sheridan Meat Market at Sheridan, Ore.

J. L. Maxwell has succeeded Maxwell & Wood in the meat business at Wallowa, Ore. Fire destroyed the meat market of J. Steinburg at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Otto L. Luck, a meat dealer at Cincinnati, O., has filed a deed of assignment.

J. J. Ivy has closed his meat market at Little Rock, Ark.

A Gellock's meat market at Kahlotus, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

The Snyder Grocery Company, Akron, O., has suffered a fire loss in its smoke house.

The College Avenue Grocery Company, Ithaca, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000, to deal in groceries, meats, provisions, etc. J. H. Mather, E. B. Marsh, F. H. Mather and J. C. Marsh are the incorporators.

The Irvin City Meat Market, at Amarillo, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

A fire in the smokehouse at Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market about midnight of Wednesday did about \$1,000 damage to that department and the salesroom adjoining. The company's central offices in the same building were not affected. General Superintendent Edwards broke all records by catching a train eleven minutes after he was roused from bed at his home in Yonkers.

#### ANOTHER ARMOUR VETERAN RETIRES.

A. T. Clark, superintendent of branch houses for Armour & Co., in the district surrounding New York City, and one of the best known and best liked men in the meat trade in this section of the country, has resigned his connection with the Armour concern, and today turns over his responsibilities to his successor, Mr. H. L. Leonard, of Peoria, Ill. "Pop" Clark, as he is affectionately known, has been a wheelhorse of the Armour staff in the East for more than a decade, and his departure is regretted both by his superiors and his fellow-workers. His future plans are not yet announced.

Mr. Clark began his career twenty-five years ago with John Taylor, of Trenton, in the Taylor Packing and Provision Company, where he got his education and started in supplying the retail trade of Trenton and New Jersey. From there he went to Swift at Trenton as salesman for two years. He was promoted to superintendent of the Jersey coast business for seven years, with headquarters at Long Branch, and then returned to Trenton and bought a quarter interest in the Trenton abattoir, formerly the Taylor Packing Company, where he ran the business for several years. From there he went to Armour & Co., in New York, where he was appointed by Mr. T. J. Connors as his assistant, and remained such up to the time when Mr. Connors went west. Mr. Connors then placed Mr. Clark in charge of the Jersey central territory as general superintendent.

Mr. Clark is succeeded by H. L. Leonard, who comes from the superintendency of one of Armour's most important Middle States districts, with headquarters at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Leonard takes charge this week, and Mr. Clark has been showing him around. Mr. Clark intends going to his home, Avon-by-the-Sea, for a few days, and will spend a well-earned rest with his family. He has had several very flattering offers, but for the present has not decided just what he intends doing. He is the recipient of many beautiful letters from his customers, as well as his friends.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 4, 1909, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 36,983 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,970 lbs.; Queens, 693 lbs.; total, 46,646 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,230 lbs.; Brooklyn, 545 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 2,825 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 5,710 lbs.; Brooklyn, 225 lbs.; total, 5,935 lbs.

#### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alschie & Brandwein, 776 E. 168th; H. Brand.  
Breslan, M., 5 W. 118th; Darling & Co. Bloomston, M., 290 W. 137th; H. Brand.  
Bellovitz, M., 858 Union ave.; H. Brand.

## New York Section

A. R. Fay, head of the Swift railroad department, was in New York this week.

J. F. Boyle, head of the Armour small stock department at Chicago, was in New York last week.

Al Kloblein, of West Washington market, has been on a trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest.

Simon Moritz, the well-known West Washington market wholesaler, returns today from a summer trip abroad.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 4 averaged 8 cents per pound.

H. Heilbrun, the Jersey City slaughterer, has returned from the country, and Ben Heilbrun went on a vacation to the Catskills this week.

F. O. Leman, of New Haven, Conn., has succeeded C. H. Young, in charge of the Armour canned meat department in the New York district.

Isaac Steifel, small stock inspector for the S. & S. Company in New York, has returned from a vacation trip through Canada and along the Great Lakes.

Y. Inami, a student of the Deep Sea Fisheries School, of Japan, and a representative of the Japanese government, is in New York investigating American cold storage and fish-freezing methods.

General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company has invited President Joseph Allerdice of that company to be his guest at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York the last of this month.

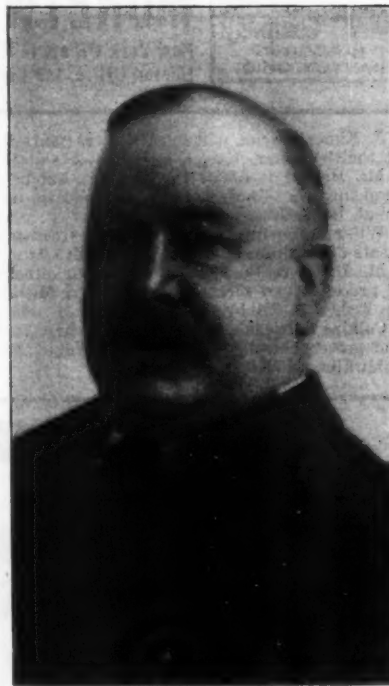
The Brooklyn Lard Company has been formed in Brooklyn to deal in meats, fats, provisions, lard, etc. Capital, \$15,000. Incorporators: Max Trunz and J. C. Pearey, No. 435 Graham avenue; J. A. Nichol, No. 234 St. James place, Brooklyn.

Martin J. Kost, who retired from the retail meat business two years ago, died Monday at his home in Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow, one child and two sisters. Mr. Kost was born in Germany thirty-eight years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty years.

Herman Mayer & Son, of New York, dealers in butter, eggs, cheese, etc. have been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Incorporators: Hermann Mayer, Mortimer Mayer, both of No. 54 Morningside avenue, New York; Alfred Mayer, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

The Italio-American Co-operative Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated in New York City to manufacture and deal in ice. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: T. A. Sherwood, Arlington, N. J.; J. Farino, No. 552 West Broadway; L. Miccio, No. 500 West Broadway, New York.

The Kantor Trading Company, of Brooklyn, has been formed to do a meat and



A. T. CLARK.  
Armour veteran who retires this week.

butchering business. Capital, \$2,000. Incorporators: Michael Kantor, No. 145 Belmont avenue; Bennett Washovitz, No. 147 Belmont avenue; Simon Newman, No. 162 Belmont avenue, Brooklyn.

J. F. Steilen, who for many years operated a big retail market at Bridge and Sands streets, Brooklyn, on property later taken by the city for the new Manhattan bridge approach, last week opened a new and even larger market on Broadway near Gates avenue. A band concert and a big crowd celebrated the occasion.



# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

Celentano, C. & D. A. Metello, 356 E. 112th;  
F. Lesser.

Edelmuth, 2488-90 7th ave.; H. Brand.

Feldman, E. & C., 629 2d ave.; H. Brand.

Hockfeldt & Oppenheim, 529-33 B'way; A.  
Lang.

Harwitz, M., 70 E. 106th; Levy & Acker-  
man.

Intellicato, B., 58 James; Levy & A.

Jacobs, A., 58 E. 98th; H. Brand.

Kaufman, M., Morris Park ave. & Holland  
ave.; S. Katzenstein.

Kupusmith, J. & M. Nodel, 161 Orchard; B.  
Bressman.

Klein, H., 398 Hunters Point ave.; H. Brand.

Laster, P., 209 E. 102d; F. Lesser.

Lashinsky, H., 135 E. 113th; H. Brand.

Marin, S.; F. Lesser.

O'Neill, J. J.; 2438 8th ave.; H. Brand.

Polgeroskin, L., 78 Willett; Levy & Acker-  
man.

Roemer, J. & H. Klein, 88 Ave. D.; F.  
Lesser.

Richter, S., 249 E. 78th; F. Lesser.

Reitman, A., 32 Monroe; H. Brand.

Schaefer, A., 1610 Amsterdam ave.; H. C.  
Wisseman.

Schechter, J., 340 E. Houston; H. Brand.

Samson Butcher Co., 310 E. 27th; H. Brand.

Salvatore, G., 332 E. 63d; H. Brand.

Skainin, O., 55 E. 102d; Levy & Ackerman.

Temperino, 336 E. 100th; H. Brand.

Zimmer, T., 1845 1st ave.; F. Lesser.

### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Muller, H. L., 1610 Amsterdam ave.; A.  
Schaefer.

Segilman, S., 674 11th ave.; L. Dreyfoos.

Sperling, J., 80 E. 7th; H. Flyman.

### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Almon, John, 276 Wythe ave.; Gustave  
Selner.

Butchman, M., 1514 Broadway; Levy Bros.  
Beller, Morris & Harry Freed, 887 Blake  
ave.; Levy Bros.

Cohen, Morris, 886 Blake ave.; Darling & Co.  
De Gennaro, Gaetano, 744 Glenmore ave.;  
F. A. Alfera Co.

Kane, Thomas, 1123 Flatbush ave.; Chas. R.  
Luker.

Kalish, Barnet, 360 Stockton; Levy Bros.  
Lieberman, Jacob, 149 South 4th; Julius  
Levy.

Miono, Peter, 250 Dean; Jos. Rosenberg.

Rosen, Adolf, 654 Grand; Levy Bros.

Resenberg, Sam, 564 3d ave.; Julius Levy.

Silberman, Lipman, 1392 E. N. Y. ave.; Levy  
Bros.

Tomsky, Jacob, 151 Harrison ave.; Julius  
Levy.

### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Dittmer, John, 5803 7th ave.; Adele Dittmer.

Kane, Thomas, 150 Erasmus; Chas. R. Luker.

Sperling, Jake, 232 S. 2d; Henry Lapos.

### GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

D'Asaro, S., 166 Thompson; C. Marcataio.

Kohseck, W., 215 E. 95th; H. Schroeder.

Kunin, A., 439-441 E. 16th; H. J. Kahrs.

Berkawitz, A., 150 Clinton; M. Pilmer.

Bieringer, F., 2266 3d ave.; W. Gress.

Greve, G. E. & J., 251 W. 16th; N. L.

Harlow & W. G. James.

Greve, G. E. & J., 317 W. 27th; N. L. Har-  
low & W. G. James.

Hernstadt, H.; M. Weill.

Holtzman, A., 150 Ludlow; H. Chekenof.

Herskowitz, H., 139 2d ave.; S. Levin.

Katz, N., 489 Broadway; M. H. Friedman.

Liebowitz, J., 160 E. 2d; S. Levin.

Porter, J., 63 E. 11th; M. Pismenitzer.

Porter, J. & A. Kolesar, 63 E. 11th; J. Cohen.

Wald, D., 1403 5th ave.; A. Buxbaum.

### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Muller, H. L., 1610 Amsterdam ave.; A.  
Schaefer.

Segilman, S., 674 11th ave.; L. Dreyfoos.

Sperling, J., 80 E. 7th; H. Flyman.

### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Burhenne, Carl, 119 Stuyvesant ave.; Fred  
Schluter.

Otto, Oscar, 491 Ridgewood ave.; Geo. Bur-  
ton.

Schulze, Emil, 505 Rogers ave.; Elsa A. Gold-  
stein & ano.

Youner, Sol & Nathan, 1911 Bath ave.; Celia  
Ferber.

### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Burton, Geo., 491 Ridgewood ave.; Oscar  
Otto.

Cohen, David and wife, 398 Marcy ave.;  
Morris Lerner.

Wichman, Frederica, 358 Franklin ave.; Wm.  
G. Saul.



**THE NEW PRITCH**  
**Every Killer**  
**Needs**

For particulars,  
price and terms,  
address

**SICKING & HOFF PRITCH CO., 1931-33 FREEMAN AVENUE  
CINCINNATI, O.**

**WAREHOUSE & OFFICE,**  
Spring Garden & Quarry St.  
Pittsburg, Pa.

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**INDIAN BRAND**  
We have the only  
Outside Sausage Color.

Guaranteed under Serial No. 15,663. Used by all Govern-  
ment Inspected Sausage  
Makers and Packers in  
Pittsburg, Pa. Write any  
of them.



**CURING SALT**  
Members American  
Meat Packers' Ass'n.

Try "our own" Cleavers,  
made right here in Pitts-  
burg, where they have the  
very best Steel. We Have  
No Traveling Salesmen, and  
**YOU GET THEIR SALARY.**

**LARGEST BUTCHERS' SUPPLY HOUSE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO**  
(Not Yet, But Soon)

Write us for prices on HOG, SHEEP and BEEF CASINGS, SPICES, FIXTURES and MACHINERY.  
ALSO High Grade Summer SAUSAGE Without Cereal.

**PITTSBURG BUTCHERS' AND PACKERS' SUPPLY CO.**

### Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces  
cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by  
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.  
832 to 842 N. Holliday St.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	4.50@7.35
Poor to fair native steers	4.25@5.85
Oxen and stags	3.00@5.75
Bulls and dry cows	1.50@4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.40@6.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	@10.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	8.50@9.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	6.50@8.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	5.00@6.00
Live calves, buttermilks	3.75@4.75
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.	5.25@7.12

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.	5.50@8.15
Live lambs, culls	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.	2.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls	1.50@2.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.70
Hogs, medium	@8.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.55
Pigs	@8.50
Rough	7.70@7.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Choice native light	10 @ 10 3/4
Common to fair native	8 @ 9 1/2

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Choice native light	10 1/2 @ 11
Native, common to fair	9 1/2 @ 10
Choice Western, heavy	9 @ 9 1/4
Choice Western, light	9 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair Texas	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Common to fair heifers	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice cows	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags	7 1/2 @ 8
Fleahy bologna bulls	@ 7

## BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 15c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 13c. per lb.	
No. 3 ribs, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.	
No. 2 loins, 13c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 10c. per lb.	
No. 1 chuck, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.	
No. 3 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 11c. per lb.	
No. 2 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 9 1/4c. per lb.	

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	12 1/2 @ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11 1/2 @ 14
Western calves, choice	12 @ 13 1/4
Western calves, fair to good	10 @ 13
Western calves, common	9 @ 11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11 1/2
Pigs	@11 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	11 @ 13 1/2
Spring lambs, good	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	8 @ 9
Sheep, culls	7 @ 8

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked picnic, light	10 1/2 @ 11
Smoked picnic, heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Smoked shoulders	@11
Smoked bacon, boneless	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@16
Dried beef sets	@17 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@17
Pickled bellies, heavy	13 @ 13 1/2

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	16 @ 16 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western	15 1/2 @ 16
Shoulders, city	@12
Shoulders, Western	@11 1/2
Butts, regular	13 1/2 @ 14
Butts, boneless	@14 1/2
Fresh hams, city	@13 1/2
Fresh hams, Western	@13

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 50.00
Hooft, black, per ton	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@240.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	@80c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@25c. a pound
Calves' livers	@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	@1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	@ 5 @ 7c. a pound
Oxtails	@ 6 @ 12c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef	@10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@ 6 @ 10c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@38
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@17
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@21 1/4
Beef rounds, per lb.	@ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@11 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@75
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@73
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 6 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	7 1/2	9 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	11	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar	13	16
Pepper, shot	9	—
Allspice	6	8 1/4
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	12 1/2	15 1/4
Mace	48	53

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	5 @ 5 1/4
Crystals	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Powdered	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .24
No. 2 skins	@ .22
No. 3 or branded	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .22
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .20
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@2.35
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@2.35
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@2.10
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.35

Branded kips	@2.15
Branded skins	@ .17
Heavy branded kips	@2.35
Ticky skins	@ .17
Ticky kips	@2.06
Heavy ticky kips	@2.35
No. 3 skins	@ .13

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED, ICED.

Fowls—	
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbls.	@18
Dry-pkd., boxed	@18 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalded, per lb.	@12 1/2
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	\$3.50@3.75
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz.	per doz. @2.37@2.50
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.	1.00@1.50

### FROZEN.

Chickens, Broilers—	
Milk-fed, fancy	@20
Corn-fed, No. 1	@17
Chickens, Roasting—	
Milk-fed, fancy	@24
Corn-fed, soft meat, fancy	@20
Corn-fed, average, No. 1	@16

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	@17
Fowls, per lb.	@17 1/2
Old and young roosters	@11
Turkeys	@15
Ducks, per lb.	@15
Geese, Western	@11
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@25

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	31 1/2 @ 32
Creamery, Extras	@31
Process, Specials	26 1/2 @ 27
Process, Extras	25 1/2 @ 26

## EGGS.

Fresh Gathered Extras	28 @ 29
Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts	25 @ 26 1/2
Fresh Gathered Firsts	23 @ 24

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.	@ 2.77 1/2
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.15
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	16.00 @17.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.15 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York	2.75 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York	@ 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.65
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.50 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	1.10 1/2 @ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.)	2.15 1/2 @ 2.27
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.30 @ .40



